Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864. NUMBER 120.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

THE MASS MEETING TO-MORROW

Chicago has not had a daylight mass meeting since the Copperhead Convention. To-morrow we shall have one worthy of the city and the cause. The committee under whose auspices it is arranged, confidently expect the Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, the Union candidate for Vice President, to address the meeting. The names of the speakers who have been positively engaged will be found in another column, and that list is certainly sufficient to secure an immense outpouring of the loyal masses of the city and surrounding country. Several of the railroads have agreed to bring passengers at reduced fares. The meeting will be held in the Court House Square. Let the people rally for the great demonstration of the campaign.

THE NEWS.

Give one day to the Republic. Do not let business or pleasure, however pressing, or trifling, take you from your place of voting on Tuesday next. In the great manufactories contrivance is in use to insure vigilance in the watchman. Every hour, a mechanism run by clock-work, presents a place for him to put in a pin. It must be done on the occasion, and he be there to do it, for once missed he cannot remedy the record of his inattention. Loyal reader, you cannot hereafter mend or repair the record of your treachery to the Republic and its holy cause, if you let Tuesday, November 8th, go by without your vote for Abraham Lincoln.

The Military Commission sat to try the scoundrels who in the interest of Gov. Seymour and McClellanism recently perpetrated extensive frauds in the votes of the New York regiments, has made short work of Donohue and Ferry, who have been sentenced to imprisonment. The sentences have been approved by the President. Most extraordinary exertions are being made to save Gov. Seymour's favorite aid, Col. North, from a like fate, but if he is proven guilty, nothing should save him.

The dispatches yesterday from Butler's army stated that two brigades had been engaged and nearly all of the men captured by the rebels; but the New York *Tribune's* Army of the James correspondent says; only three or four hundred of Cullem's and Fairfield's brigades were captured in the charge on the rebel works on the 27th." This is a better account of what we feared was a serious disaster. Taking the reports of our army correspondents and comparing them with the rebel accounts, it would seem that the last effort of Gen. Grant to pierce the enemy's lines south of Petersburg cost each side about 1,500 men. The rebels claim to have taken 500 prisoners. Grant captured [illegible] rebels and four battle flags.

A gallant exploit is reported to have been accomplished by a Federal launch, commanded by Lieut. Cushing, U S N., which blew up the famous rebel ram Albemarle, causing her total destruction. She was a formidable craft and the boast of rebeldom in that line. The rebel ram flock have proved an unfortunate investment of money and material.

A special dispatch gives the harrowing intelligence of a terrible collision which occurred on the Lafayette and Indiana Railroad Monday evening, between a passenger train which left Indianapolis at 3 o'clock and a stock train going south. Twenty-seven dead bodies have been taken out of the wreck. Others have since died. Twenty or more others are wounded. The accident occurred six miles south of Lafayette. A majority of the killed and wounded, it will be noticed, are returned soldiers. Among them is Rev. Dr. B. T. Winans, Sanitary Commissioner.

Seymour and Company, a partnership which embraces the whole ring of operators for a rise in rebel hopes, are still busy carrying gold up. It reached 244 yesterday, though it subsequently fell off ten cents, or to 234, closing a few cents on the latter figure at the close. Of course we must expect this, but it should alarm no loyal man. It is likely that the same agency will carry gold still higher, in order if possible to persuade people that this is the result of the prospect of the success of the party of the Union and Liberty. Stand firm. Beat these scheming gentlemen at the polls on Tuesday next, and it will be presently shown by what and in whose interests gold is making present flights.

THE ASTOUNDING NEW YORK FRAUD.

Let every reader who has a vote to cast at the coming election, and every man and woman who love their country, read, first and carefully, the astounding, stunning developments which we publish this morning, of the crime against the ballot-box, attempted, it appears, not by the low and abandoned creatures of Governor Seymour from the "Five Points," but by "Democratic" politicians who have been known for years in connection with the politics of the State of New York, and the testimony here given is evidently but the "first drops of the shower," for it relates only to what was done within a few days by the accused, Donohoe, in a business which had occupied the whole time of 20 for several weeks. And yet this handful of testimony not only convicts Donohue (Newcomb and Ferry had, previously fully confessed their guilt), but in the judgment of the public it will go far to convict individually Gov. Seymour, Commissary General [illegible], H. Crondell, the Sheriff of Albany, and Peter Cagger, one of the principal managers of the Chicago Convention and of the Democratic party in the State of New York. Nor are the skirts of Horatio Seymour at all clear, in view of the fact that the admitted criminals, about whose complicity in the crime there can be no doubt, were one and all *appointed by Seymour solely to perform their very functions, the performance of which has constituted the great crime.* The most honest Executive may appoint, once in a while a dishonest man to perform the most delicate duty. But no honest Governor ever yet appointed twenty villains to attend to a particular piece of business, all of whom *identically co-operated with each other in the consummation of the same crime,* without knowing when he appointed them that they were appointed *on purpose to commit that crime.* Donohue was an employee of the New York Central Railroad, of which Peter Cagger, Dean Richmond, Erastus Corning, and the notorious secesh Democrats are the managers, Cagger being also its counsel. Newcomb was a lawyer of Albany, and could not but have been well known to Cagger and Seymour. Donohue's letter to Ferrell (Seymour's State Commissary General) convicts Donohue. He writes: "Fearing that you might not" (have enough soldiers' ballots to carry Albany county), "I enclose envelopes and powers of attorney sworn to" (*i. e.,* forged powers of attorney, purporting to be signed by the soldiers, of whose names he previously knew Ferrell had sent him a list. You can [illegible] FOR COLUMBIA OR ANY OTHER county. Query: Does Seymour read his Commissary General's correspondence? Again, Donohue writes from Albany: "To-day I have called upon Cagger," (Dean Richmond's partner and engineer of the Chicago Convention,) "Crondell" (Cop. Sheriff of Albany), "Waterman and others. THEY ARE [illegible] WITH OUR efforts in the county" [illegible] 17.) I am to be SENT away on Wednesday afternoon." (N. B.—He requests to [illegible] and others, and is sent away by [illegible]) "Do not know where I am to be [illegible] I will ask" (whom, Cagger or Seymour?) "that you be attached to my person. [illegible] I told Cagger that you were a good [illegible]" [illegible] Sheriff of Albany, writes to Donohue on Oct. [illegible] "All is well here, and [illegible] of complete success. It is [illegible]" [illegible] and hope [illegible] will like your help." (Ferry and Newcomb.) [illegible] that the discovery of the fraud [illegible] confessions made by [illegible] Wood, a Union agent from [illegible] to whom Donohue, supposing [illegible] revealed the whole [illegible] actually [illegible] him at [illegible] "office." In a [illegible] Sunday afternoon Donohue [illegible] in the presence of Wood, forged [illegible] hundred soldiers, alive [illegible] the voter's signature, [illegible] of the witness, &c. [illegible] the signature of the officer before whom the affidavit is made, all for McClellan. We think the New York *World,* with all its brazen effrontery will "wilt out" from its attempt to howl down such astounding disclosures of the baseness of the recognized leaders of the "democratic" party in the State of New York. Here are the facts—the crimes—the evidence confessed by the guilty, but not the most guilty, agents. It will be lucky for their principals if merely the reputation of the latter stand affected.

THE MARKETS.

During the past week the general produce markets have been buoyant and excited, and prices have advanced materially. Flour has advanced 50c per brl; wheat 20@25c per bushel; corn 6@7c per bushel; oats 1½c per bushel, and rye 4@5c per bushel.

This advance in prices is caused mainly by the inflation of gold in New York by the "bull" interest.

☞ By a typographical error we were made to say that the number in attendance at the Union meeting at Niles, Mich., on the 28th ult., was 2,000. It should have read 20,000.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Great Conspiracy—Legal Decision—The Way to Treat Bounty Jumpers—Military.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The Military Commission met this morning at the Supreme Court room. Nothing was done but the reading of the record of Friday's proceedings. Bingham made a slight addition to his testimony, showing McKee to be a member of the Order. Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

D. T. Yeaker, of Lafayette, and Major General of the Sons of Liberty, long ago discharged from that service for disability arising from chronic worthlessness, has rushed into print with a long appeal to the people of Indiana, dated Oct. 28th—the same day that Bingham testified—in which he tries to prove the innocence of the Democratic party generally, and the gentleman now on trial in particular. He proves, however, altogether too much for his case. The document will satisfy any reader first that he was a member of the famous Council of Thirteen; second, that the innocent and astonished Joe Bingham was also a member; third, that four of the accused to wit: Heffon, Bowles, Milligan and Humphrey, were likewise members; fourth, that the Sons of Liberty and the Democratic party are synonymous terms; and fifth, that the Council of Thirteen and the Democratic State Central Committee were equally acquainted with the extent of Dodd's treasonable practices, and were mutually malefactions in concocting the revolutionary address of August 13th, which professed to emanate from the latter's body alone.

Yeakel's great anxiety to unburden himself will, doubtless, be relieved, as the counsel for the accused will see that he does not long want the opportunity.

The Supreme Court, in the case of Warren vs. Paul, yesterday, decided that so much of the act of Congress in relation to the stamping of documents as requires original writs and other writs in legal proceedings issuing from the State Courts, to be unconstitutional and void, Congress not having power to make any such restriction or practice. In the State tribunal, the decision provokes much comment.

The swindling bounty-jumpers and agents, lately arrested, were on dress parade to-day, preceded by a large negro ringing a bell. He marched the agents some twenty in all, chained altogether in couples, with placards on their backs, the nigger holding the end of the chain in front. Next behind came the bounty jumpers in double file, with placards also on their backs. They were escorted with an armed guard on either side, while the band brought up the rear playing the "Rogues March." They paraded the principal streets of the city, the observed of all observers. They will be sent to Nashville to-night under guard of 150 men, and turned over to the tender mercies of Sherman. Altogether it was a sorry sight.

The 42d and 143d Regiments are being consolidated. The 143d is now nearly ready for the field.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Gallant Naval Exploit—Destruction of the Ram Albemarle—The Fever at Newbern.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—The *Commercial* has the following important special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—The Navy Department has received information that the rebel Ram Albemarle was blown up on the morning of the 28th ult. by picket launch No. 1. The destruction was complete. The launch was subsequently sunk by one of the enemy's shots. Lieut. Cushing, commanding the launch, and one man escaped.

The ram has long been a source of annoyance to our fleet in Albemarle Sound, and in May last made a raid but was beaten back by the gunboat Sassacus. Thus one of the important means of offense that the rebels possessed in Roanoke River is destroyed. The ram was preparing to make a raid at the time.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 1.—Dates of the 27th ult., from Newbern, N. C. have been received. Lieut. Brown, of the Commissary Department, reports the fever as having considerably abated. A white frost had occurred which had a salutary effect. The fever is represented as being of the most malignant character, yielding very little to medical treatment.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

To Hon. G. Wells, Secretary of the Navy:

I sent Lieut. M. B. Cushing, on the 17th of October, with the Picket Launch No. 2, to blow up the ram Albemarle. He returned to-day, and reports to me that he blew her up on the morning of the 28th. The destruction was complete. The Picket Launch was destroyed by the enemy's shot and sunk. One man escaped with Lieut. Cushing. The others were captured.

Com. ——— writes that from circumstances which have occurred, I am able to inform you that the ram is sunk.

(Signed,) D. D. PORTER, R. A. Com's.

From Sherman.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—The last advices Government has from Gen Sherman were to the effect that he should hold Atlanta in spite of any attempt of the rebels to dislodge him.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernian.

FARTHER POINT, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—The Hibernian, from Liverpool, Oct. 20th, and Londonderry, 21st, has passed here, with one day later news.

The reported drain of bullion from the Bank of France is untrue. The returns show an increase of over three and a half millions cash.

Complaints are made of great difficulty in manning the English navy, and among others the attractions of the American naval service to seamen is cited.

The bazaar at Liverpool in aid of Southern prisoners of war continued to meet with great success.

There was continued gloom and heaviness in commercial and financial circles, with additional failures.

The demand for discount at the Bank of England, however, on the 19th was comparatively light. The English funds were pretty steadily maintained, but speculative securities showed increasing weakness.

Liverpool firms in the American trade additional to those already announced are reported as having failed. Sundry houses in Manchester are also reported as having failed, including Barrett & Wilson, calico printers, for a considerable amount.

Letters from Brazil confirm the magnitude of the failure reported by telegraph of Sonto & Co., the largest bankers in Rio de Janeiro. Their liabilities are said to be five millions, two hundred thousand pounds sterling. Those of Gomez & Filo, £1,000,000; those of Montenegro & Lima, £1,600,000, and others, making the sum of £11,000,000.

The stoppage of the house of Sonto & Co., appears to have been the cause of the entire mischief. An extraordinary number of failures of smaller houses are reported to have followed the downfall of the banking houses.

Satterthwait & Co.'s circular reports a dull and declining market for American securities, and 5.20s coupons show a fall of 1¼ per cent during the week, taking the value of the coupon into consideration.

Erie and Illinois Central railroad shares have given way one dollar on each.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—COTTON—Closed dull at a decline of ¼@½d; middling Orleans 23; stock in port, 495,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Very dull.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

CONSOLS—88¼@88⅜ for money; Illinois Central 50@51; Erie 40.

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £8,750.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—Cotton opened firmer, but subsequently fell off and became very dull and irregular. American descriptions declining ½d@1d per pound, while other descriptions receded ¼@½d per pound from last week's quotations. Sales to-day (Friday), 3,000 bales. Market closed dull, with little inquiry, and prices weak. Total stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 495,000 bales, including 14,500 bales of American. Breadstuffs very dull, with declining tendency. Provisions quiet and steady. Lard firm.

Great Meeting at Freeport.

FREEPORT, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 1.—The Union demonstration is immense. Seven miles of teams will not include the entire procession. The most magnificent display ever seen in the West are here. Converted Democrats can be counted by the score.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA--ALL QUIET IN OUR ARMIES.

FURTHER CONCERNING THE MORALE AND RESULTS OF LATE MOVEMENTS.

WEITZEL'S RECENT LOSS ONLY A FEW HUNDRED.

FROM SHERIDAN AND THE SHENANDOAH.

THE RESIDENTS EVACUATING THE VALLEY.

From Washington—Matters at the Capital Yesterday.

The Election Frauds--Donohue and Fry Sentenced.

MATTERS IN SHERMAN'S ARMY--ATLANTA ALL RIGHT.

Appalling Railroad Accident near Lafayette 27 Persons Killed, 20 others Wounded.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE CASUALTY—LIST OF CASUALTIES.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS---LOSS OF LIBERTY---GRIEFS OF THE BOUNTY JUMPERS.

From Cairo and Below—Mississippi River Matters.

Affairs in Western Kentucky and Tennessee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Political and Military Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The sentence of the Baltimore actors in the New York ballot forgers' plot, turn out to be even severer than was at first anticipated. Both are sentenced to the penitentiary for life. There is little doubt but that Col. North, Governor Seymour's vote agent, will suffer the same fate.

The evidence against him is known to be overwhelming. His trial is postponed again to-day, in order to give Seymour's commissioners full swing. They are still going through the solemn farce of affecting to be busy finding out what it's all about. As a result of their inquiries, they were to-day furnished with specimens of the forgers' affidavits, ready to be filled up with a soldiers' name, and his ballot, which North had prepared. The existence of such affidavits in blanks is itself the most damning evidence of the forgery, because the affidavit sets forth that this soldier is a resident of such a place, lawfully entitled to vote, has not voted before at this election, &c, while the blank shows that no soldier has been there to make the affidavit, and he refers to the whole thing as a forgery. Gov. Seymour's Peace Commissioners are beginning to understand the matter. The Government knew precisely what it was about in making the arrests.

FINANCIAL.

The specimens of the proposed new currency are already prepared at the Treasury Department.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

The State Department is understood to have advices from the Canadian authorities. Congress at its last session paid a considerable sum of money, to be at the disposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed in the prosecution of measures for the punishment of persons counterfeiting the National currency and other securities. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters. The administration and conduct of the necessary measures to this end are, by order of the Secretary, placed under the immediate supervision of Edward Jordan, Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom all persons having knowledge of facts important to be known by the Department, concerning such offenses, should make their communication.

The persons found guilty, by the Military Commission, of aiding soldiers to desert, have been sent from Washington to the Albany Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says the President positively denies the report of the evacuation of Atlanta. It says Sherman at the last accounts said he would hold the place under any circumstances. No move that Hood can make will endanger this important point.

The object of Gen. Grant's late move is said by officers just arrived from City Point to have been occasioned by persistent rumors that Petersburg was being evacuated. The only way to test these reports was a reconnoissance of the enemy's works. The conduct of Gen. Egan of New York is spoken of as brilliant in the extreme.

Transportation is being issued to-day to furloughed soldiers from the hospitals. Several thousand of whom are going home to vote.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—The Military Commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President, it was announced, would to-day take up the case of Col. Samuel North, of New York, agent, who was arrested charged with fraud in regard to the votes of the New York soldiers. The Court, however, adjourned until to-morrow, in order that a consultation might be had by the Military Commission with the Commission appointed by Gov. Seymour.

Donohue and Ferry, the agents in the recent election frauds, have been convicted by the Military Commission, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The sentences have been approved by President Lincoln, and will be immediately carried into execution.

E. S. Ellis has entered on his duties as Fourth Auditor. Jno. Wilson, formerly of Chicago, is Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says, it has been ascertained that Capt. Buchanan, Commissary of Subsistence, was robbed and then murdered, and his body left in the woods. A daughter of McDonough, the guerilla, who committed the deed, has been arrested and committed to the Old Capitol.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Gov. Seymour's Commissioners called upon the President this morning. They were courteously received, but on the subject matter of their mission he referred them to Secretary Stanton, who had all the evidence in the case. They then proceeded to the War Office, and held a long interview with the Secretary, and report that they were much more courteously received and considered than they had expected. It is understood that they desired that the punishment of Ferry and Donohue should be made as light as possible. But their principal pressure upon the Secretary is understood to have been in reference to Col. North, Ferry's and Donohue's fate being seemingly of secondary consideration. The Secretary submitted to them such evidence as was before him, and it is said it somewhat staggered their hopes of an easy escape of their friends, by its extent and clearness. He referred them to the military court for further information, granted them permits to visit the prisoners at the Old Capitol, and assured them of a desire to vindicate the most sacred rights of all the soldiers in the field. To-night the Commissioners had a conference with Assistant Secretary Dana. Colonel Foster, Judge Advocate, Captain Ellis, of the court, and sundry other gentlemen were also present at the interview. Judge Parker was the principal spokesman, and urged, as a matter of policy, that the prisoners now in confinement here should be released. He stated the great popularity and high social position of Colonel North in the State of New York. He was an aid on General Seymour's staff, and enjoyed the confidence of men of all parties, who would not believe him guilty, whatever evidence may be adduced, and only irritation and strife, and possibly more serious disturbance, would be consequent on the trial. The Judge pressed hard to know the evidence in the hands of the Judge Advocate, but to little purpose. He was shown several blanks, sworn to and witnessed as having been signed, without any signature having been inserted, which were seized in Colonel North's office, and others similar to the ones seized at Baltimore. He then made the point that the fact that these were found in Colonel North's office would not convict of a knowledge and participation in their execution. The Judge Advocate is understood to have replied that the fact of his guilt or innocence was to be determined by trial, and he deemed it of great importance to Colonel North, as well as the Government, that it proceed immediately. Judge Parker then pressed to have the trial postponed till after the election, but he found the Judge Advocate equally determined, and to-morrow the court will be occupied with a preliminary examination of the documents seized, and of the witnesses and evidences in their possession. It is surmised that much proof was destroyed, as they had thirty-six hours' notice before their arrest. The Commissioners will remain till a trial or some definite action is taken. It is said the finding of the Court in the cases of Ferry, and Donohue, which was submitted to the Secretary of War, is much more severe than hitherto conjectured; but the evident indifference of the Commissioners as to the fate of the Baltimore victims, is in striking contrast with their anxiety for Col. North.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Assaults on Mississippi Steamers—Destruction of the Mazeppa—Affairs in Western Tennessee and Kentucky—The Situation at Paducah.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

Through the kindness of the editor and publisher, I have a copy of the Paducah *Federal Union* extra of the 31st ult., which contains the following:

On Sunday night, the steamer Anna arrived from Johnsonville, bringing part of the crew of the Mazeppa, which boat was captured and burned by the rebels at Fort Herman, on Saturday afternoon. The Clerk of the Mazeppa, Mr. A. N. Farnham, kindly furnished the following particulars of the loss of the Mazeppa: The Mazeppa arrived at Pine Bluff on Friday, having in tow two barges laden with Government supplies. Finding some difficulty in ascending the river on Saturday morning, one of the barges and a large quantity of forage were left at the Bluff, and the boat proceeded on her voyage. No signs of the enemy were discovered, and everything went on favorably until 12 o'clock at noon, when opposite Fort Herman, the boat was fired upon with musketry by a number of men who rose up from the bank of the river. Immediately after the first volley, a masked battery of three guns—twelve and eighteen pounders—opened upon her, the second shot cutting off her steam pipe, wholly disabling her. The boat immediately headed for the Kentucky shore, which she reached in safety, and her officers and crew escaped. A continual fire was kept up upon the boat by both artillery and small arms, completely demolishing the pilot house, and otherwise injuring the boat. It was hoped that the Mazeppa could be tied to the Kentucky shore until gunboat 31, at Pine Bluff, could hear the report of the guns and come to the rescue, but so hot was the fire that no line could be taken ashore, and in about fifteen minutes she partially swung into the stream, when finding no hope of saving her remained, the Clerk, who stood by her until the last, left the scene, and proceeded on foot to the Bluff.

The rebels made rafts of rails, upon which they crossed the river, and in an hour after the first gun was fired had possession of the Mazeppa. They immediately ran over to the other shore and began to unload her cargo. It consisted of 1,000 barrels of flour, 80 cook stoves and fixtures, 59 bales of hay and a quantity of hardbread. On the boat were several bales of blankets, 300 boxes bootees, 300 boxes sack and dress coats, 1,000 sacks of grain, hardbread and several bales of Government goods.

The Mazeppa was a new boat, this being her first trip. With the barge she was well worth $40,000. She was the property of R. C. M. Lovell, of Cincinnati. The value of the Government property lost is not less than $200,000.

The firing of the rebels was splendid. Nearly every shot told upon the boat and her machinery. So fierce and accurate was it that it was impossible to venture into the cabin to save anything. The pilot of the Mazeppa made his way to Pine Bluff, ten miles down the river, and a gunboat immediately started for the Fort, which she reached about 4:12 p. m. The rebels had the Mazeppa and barge tied to the shore, and were busily unloading her. Most of the boxes and blankets were immediately taken up the hill into the fort, but the forage and part of the flour was piled up on the bank. As soon as the gunboat came within range she opened upon the rebels, who immediately set the boat on fire, and retired to the fort. The Mazeppa was completely destroyed, with everything left aboard of her. A hot fire of shot and shell was opened on the fort, which was continued for two hours, without eliciting any reply when, her ammunition running short, the gunboat withdrew. A party landed before returning down the river and burned the forage the rebels had piled upon the bank. The rebel force was a portion of Buford's men who had arrived at the fort only the night before, and took possession unmolested. It is estimated to number about 400.

The officers and crew of the Mazeppa arrived at Pine Bluff in safety except Captain Pettit, who was last seen running up the hill from the boat while balls fell like hail around him.

The steamer Anna which was coming out of the Tennessee river, light, a few hours after the capture of the Mazeppa, was fired upon by a masked battery of three guns, at a point about three miles above the fort. This battery she passed, receiving but little damage but was not so fortunate on running the gauntlet of the fort. There the guns were better served, and the Anna shows unmistakable evidence of hard usage. Her pilot house, texas and cabin were completely riddled with shot of every size. Her steam pipe was partially severed, but fortunately at that moment she was under sufficient headway to carry her beyond range of the rebel guns, when she floated with the current down to a short distance above Pine Bluff, when she was taken in tow by the gunboat. All the steamers at the Bluff, were immediately turned back upon learning of the capture of the Mazeppa, and Government stores placed aboard transports. Before this was completed a scout came in with information that a large force was coming down the river on both banks, and were then not more than two or three miles distant.

On Friday, Gens. Buford, Chalmers and Lyons, held a consultation at Paris, Tenn.

On Saturday, all of Forrest's men who had been furloughed or were straggling through the country, were ordered to rendezvous at Jackson.

Buford has, under his immediate command, eight regiments, three batallions, and a battery of Dahlgren guns captured from our army at Chickamauga.

The forces of Chalmers are not well known.

Every town on the Tennessee line and west of the river, is full of rebel soldiers. Paris, Dresden, Lexington, Trenton, McLemoresville and Humboldt are all occupied.

It was their expressed determination to march upon Paducah, but since learning that large reinforcements have reached us, and that all goods have been removed from this city, Forrest has changed his plan of operations, and it is believed that Johnsonville is the point aimed at.

On Saturday, several hundred rebels were at Farmington, eight miles beyond Mayfield, prepared for an advance, said to be upon Paducah, but this is no longer considered probable.

A lady direct from Weakly county, Tenn. says several hundred of Forrest's men passed through Dresden all repeating the story that their commander had experienced a most crushing defeat at the hands of Col. Hatch. These men were in small squads, 64 being in one company. All were destitute; many without shoes, some hatless, and few or none had arms. They said the fight occurred early last week, that Forrest lost his arms, ammunition, baggage, many horses, and that the defeat was a perfect rout. They were seizing upon every horse and mule they could find declaring their necessities would not permit them to respect friend or foe. They also expressed the opinion that Forrest was not in a condition to materially aid Buford in his intended expedition, owing to the loss of his supplies and horses, men dispersed to their homes seeking rest from the late hard marches, and clothing, from want of which they suffered severely.

The rebel soldiers occupy Mayfield whenever they feel inclined without let or hindrance. On Saturday and Sunday about 40 were in town purchasing goods which they paid for in Confederate money. They molested no private citizen and destroyed no property.

CAIRO, November 1.—The steamer Graham arrived from Memphis this morning. She brought up forty-four rebel prisoners, including one Lieutenant Colonel and other officers. They were sent forward to Camp Douglas by rail to-day.

A small squad of guerilla cut-throats entered Mayfield, Ky., Saturday last, and committed various depredations on citizens. Among the horrid atrocities perpetrated by the gang was the shooting of two old citizens, Mr. Amos Smith and Mr Cole, and the hanging of an old gentleman, 70 years of age, named Peter Wortham.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Last week's dispatches from Sully, concerning the prospect of peace with the Indians west of the Missouri river, were made public to-day. General Sully received a message from a portion of the Indians of this side, stating that they want to take him by the hand and make peace. There are quite a number who participated in the massacre of 1862, who oppose this for fear they will be executed, and they may prevent these overtures amounting to anything.

The supplementary draft in this district commenced to-day, and 337 names were drawn.

APPALLING CASUALTY.

Collision on the Ind. & Lafayette R.R.—27 Lives Lost, 20 Persons Injured—Full List of Casualties.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MICHIGAN CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

One of the most frightful railroad accidents that has for many years occurred in the West, took place yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, on the Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad, about seven miles south of Lafayette. A stock train collided with the regular afternoon mail train, due at Lafayette at four o'clock p. m., by which twenty-seven lives were lost, and about twenty persons more or less seriously wounded.

The following is a list of the killed:

THE DEAD.

1. Louis J. Laplant, B, 28th Iowa, Marshalltown, Iowa
2. Henry Stongh, B, 11th Iowa.
3. John Bonnie, I, 53d Ill., Dundee, Ill.
4. William Kernan, C, 93d Ill., Peru co. Ill.
5. Henry Perrington, F, 11th Iowa, Washington co. Iowa.
6. Joseph Bollen, H. 84th Ill., Warsaw, Ill.
7. H. L. Thomas, C, 42d Ill., Galesburg, Ill.
8. James R Ewing, K. 84th Ill., Biggsville.
9. John H. Manlove, G, 11th Iowa Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
10. Simon S. Hyler, D, 128th Ind., South Bend, Ind.
11. Charles M. Hanville, D, 128th Ind., Mishawaka Ind.
12. Geo. P Commins, H. 109d Ill., Henry co. Ill.
13. Moses Kellett, E 25th Mich., Middlebury, Ind.
14. Abraham A. Carter 1st Lieut. I, 116 Ind., lived near Lafayette.
15. James T. Huff. discharged soldier from the 2d North Carolina mounted infantry, Knoxville, Tennessee, had letters upon his person addressed Capt. Jas. R. Turner, Decatur, Ill.
16. Frederick Kamp, soldier going to Danville, Illinois.
17. Lewis W. Morris, B, 104th Ill.
18. Richard N. Hoag, K, 101st Ill.
19. David S. Hoffman, E, 84th Ill., Payson Adams co., Ill.
20. Warren H. Riggs, soldier, no papers found on his person.
21. James Ross, Esq., Jackson, Clinton county, Indiana
22. Thomas Sandens, Whitestown, Boone county, Indiana. This man had both his legs mashed in the most horrible manner, one foot hanging by a small piece of skin. He died in about an hour after being extricated.
23. Wright Sims, Whitestown, Boone county, Indiana, died about two hours after being extricated.
24. Henry Treshour, Warren county, Ind.
25. Rev B. Winans, Lafayette, Ind., U. S. Sanitary Commission.
26. John H. Knight, Morgantown, Iowa. He had tickets for LaCrosse, Wis., also letters addressed to him at Stephenson, Ala., together with large sums of money.
27. Unknown citizen, no papers or memorandum being found upon his person.

The following is a list of the wounded as far as the names could be procured by me, some of whom are but slightly injured:

THE WOUNDED.

F B. Howard, New York.
1. Joseph King, soldier, Marshall county, Iowa
2. Dan. V. Kinnaman, leg broken, Whitestown, Ind.
3. Charles J. Schreiner, soldier, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
4. John W. Robinson, soldier, Pontoosac, Ill., right arm broken and serious injuries about the head.
5. John Kellew, soldier, Springfield, Ill., leg broken, and very bad injuries about the head.
6. Jeremiah Casteel, soldier, Oquawka, Ill., in head.
7. Robert Otis, soldier, Dundee, Ill.
8. Joseph Caplast, soldier, Marshalltown, Iowa, thigh, brother of one of the killed.
9. Henry Decker, Government carpenter. His father is a butcher in Buffalo, N. Y.
10. Jacob Lawrence, Hardin county, Iowa, arm, and body about the head.
11. Noah Davis, soldier, Mason county, Ill., seriously.
12. Charles Screiner, soldier, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, hips.
13. Edward Benway, soldier, South Bend, Ind., shoulder.
14. Geo. J. St. Louis, Little Shute, Wis., internal injuries.
15. Jacob Miller, soldier, Monticello, Ill., slight.
16. Esuel Newton, soldier, South Bend, Ind., slightly.
17. John Besley, soldier, Muscatine, Iowa, breast and knee.
18. Capt. Loveless, Clark's Hill, Ind., dislocated shoulder.
19. Lieut. Dash, serious injuries about the head.
20. Joseph Callow, newsboy, Lafayette, Ind.

One or two of the above have since died.

All the wounded were conveyed to Lafayette, where every attention was shown them by the citizens. The Coroner was promptly on the ground and took possession of the bodies and effects of the deceased. We hope a thorough investigation will be made, and the guilty parties punished to the full extent of the law. The soldiers would have lynched the engineer of the freight-train had he not suddenly disappeared.

FROM OFF CHARLESTON.

Fleet and Shore News in Gen. Foster's Department.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal on the 19th inst., has arrived.

The Palmetto *Herald* says the rebel prisoners placed under fire on Morris Island have been removed to Fort Pulaski, our prisoners in Charleston having been removed from their exposed situation by the rebels.

The blockade runner Flaming, from Nassau, was sunk on the 28d ult. near the mouth of Charleston Harbor, by our Morris Island battery.

Gen. Foster brought with him from Florida a hundred barrels of oranges for the soldiers. There seems to be a prospect of the exchange of all sick and wounded soldiers on both sides. The fund for the relief of our prisoners amounted to $815, and has been sent to a Savannah clergyman. Quite a number of deserters have recently reached our lines from Savannah.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Hood's Movements—The Situation at Atlanta—Matters in Tennessee, Political and Military.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—Since the repulse at Decatur, Hood has moved further west along the south side of the Tennessee. He is believed to have crossed some of his infantry at or near Bainbridge, 12 miles above Florence. No part of his force has moved further north.

A rebel rumor here has a report that he is coming this way. His purpose it is difficult to ascertain. With a strong Federal force in his front, flank and rear, the fears as to his making demonstrations in this quarter are simply ridiculous.

Undoubtedly his movements are prompted by a desire to affect the coming election.

Gen. Thomas is in the city and is prepared for any movement Hood may make in this direction. Strong bodies of troops are moving to proper positions.

The Union feeling here is one of strong hope that Hood will place himself in a position from which it will be difficult to extricate himself. Sherman can't be coaxed or bullied out of Atlanta, but will continue to hold it all hazards.

Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported threatening Johnsonville, where there are large quantities of Government stores.

Three transports were destroyed by a part of his command. Ample preparations have been made to hold Johnsonville, and effectually repulse any force the rebels may bring against it.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Advantage of an Armistice to the Rebels—Don't They Wish They may Get It?

NEW YORK, Tuesday, November 1.—The Charleston *Mercury* says: "President Davis, who has been opposed to making any concessions whatever to the enemy, has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner.

"This proposed armistice, if granted, will raise the blockade by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies.

"The deserters from our service will then be glad to return, in order to receive their pay and an honorable discharge, which will give us an additional force of 200,000 veterans. *Then, if hostilities are resumed, the South is sure of success.* Therefore we lose nothing by granting the experiment to the Yankees, who have openly confessed that they are whipped by proclaiming the war on their part a failure."

THE LOST DEMOCRACY.

A Raft Puts Off From the Sinking Ship—A New National Convention at New York.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—A National Convention of Democrats, opposed to the Chicago Convention, is in session here to-day. Delegations are present from all loyal States. The meeting was called to order by Gen. A. Brunderth, of Westchester, and R. B. Roosevelt made temporary Chairman.

The following business committee was appointed: Valentine, of N. Y.; Nesmith, of N. H.; Parsons, Mass.; Tillinghast, R. I.; Rumsey, Md.; Morris, Ky.; Ellery, Ky.; Porter, Ind.; Ellis, Miss.; Whitehead, N. J.; Taylor, Me; Selicta, Vt.; Harvey, Conn.; Evans, Va.; Hough, Ohio; Sprague, Mich.; Cary, Ill.; Taylor, Iowa; Knight, Minn.; Worrall, Pa.

The Committee retired, and Gen. Walbridge addressed the meeting.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger,* this p. m., says a rebel battery is reported on the Mississippi at Brandywine Point, above Island No. 37.

The Chenango and Platte Valley were attacked going up, and two persons were killed. Gunboats are now at the bend, and further troubles need not be apprehended.

The Henderson (Ky.) *News* says the great bulk of the drafted men in Kentucky are going into the Confederate service. It is reported the rebel Gen. Lyon has his headquarters at Paris, Tenn., with 700 men and 8 pieces of artillery.

R. A. Alexander's celebrated horse Asteroid, valued at $10,000, was recaptured at Bloomfield, Ky., yesterday.

Rumor says Hood, with 30,000 men, crossed Tennessee going northward to-day. The particulars and locality not stated, and not attainable at present. The railroad and telegraph from Louisville to Atlanta is in good order.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Interesting News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The *Herald's* special says: On the south side of the James our losses in men are understood to be substantially equal to the enemy's, with the chances somewhat in our favor. We certainly captured over 1,000 prisoners. Rebel papers yesterday claim captures to offset half that number. Gen. Butler's army lost the most. There is no official report of losses yet made.

The *Herald's* 5th Corps special says Capt. Pope, of Gen. Warner's staff, was captured by a rebel Captain and eight men. A rebel Captain asked how he would be treated if he surrendered. Being told he would not be forced into the ranks he surrendered with his men to Capt. Pope.

The *Times'* special with Sheridan says the battle was followed by a stampede of citizens from the valley to the north of the Potomac. To-day 200 wagon loads started down the pike for the North. The majority of citizens are abandoning their property, and have already moved out of the valley. Many more are making preparations to go.

The Richmond *Whig* says Early will not be removed. The great object of his campaign was to drive out Hunter's army, penetrate Maryland, and also force the transfer of Grant's force from the James river to the borders of the Ohio river.

The Charleston *Mercury* says the blockade of Wilmington is as effective as Yankee ingenuity and an unlimited number of gunboats can make it.

OUR SOUTHERN NEWS.

Prisoners escaped from Andersonville say that the deaths during the month of August averaged one hundred daily, principally from scurvy and starvation. After Atlanta fell the rebels feared raids to release the prisoners, and Macon and other points were hastily fortified.

The Richmond *Enquirer's* Newmarket correspondence says the flight of Early's army was the greatest stampede of the war, including both infantry and cavalry. It calls the action a whole day of glory lost by a few minutes of shame. No rally took place of brigade, regiment or company. The whole army was a confused mass of men in full flight.

THE CAPTURED ROANOKE.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—The schooner Hound arrived from Bermuda this forenoon, bringing the officers and crew of the steamer Roanoke. An officer of the Roanoke gives same particulars as heretofore published. The Roanoke took provisions and coal off Bermuda, but owing to rough weather she secured only fifteen tons of coal. $17,000 in greenbacks, and $4,000 in gold was the amount of money. The steamer and cargo were burned.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 31.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday publishes a list of Union officers taken prisoners on Thursday. Among them are Capt. H. Wentworth, 19th Wis.; Capt. M. Sherneff, 19th Wis; Lieut. A. C. Hadley, 19th Wis.; and J. B. Strawbridge.

The Medical Director of the 18th army corps arrived at Old Point from the James river this evening. He represents everything very quiet in front.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The *Post's* Washington special says: The trial of Col. North, for participation in the election frauds, is postponed. The commissioners selected by Gov. Seymour, had an interview with Secretary Stanton this afternoon. The result of the conversation is not yet known.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London *Herald* gives a long account of the Fair at Liverpool for the benefit of the Southern prisoners' relief fund. The Confederate and British flags are tastefully twined together. Each Southern State has a stall devoted to it. One stall is kept by Lady De Paughton, wife of the leader in the recent petition to President Lincoln. Large numbers of rebels residing in Paris and London, have come to Liverpool to visit the Fair.

The rebel cotton loan advanced the present week to 16 in consequence of important news from the South, known only to speculators.

Capt. Wood, of the Tallahassee, is very indignant over the conduct of Lord Lyons and Admiral Hope, in refusing him coal and repairs at Halifax.

The London papers are full of details of failures in commercial circles. The panic includes all occupations. American, Australian and large East Indian failures are expected.

MARKET MATTERS.

The speculative excitement in the stock market continues. The entire list was higher at the morning board and the sales larger than at any time since the excitement of last March. Short sales were entirely abandoned, and nearly the whole market is buying for a rise. The clique who operated for the advance last week have sold out. Comparatively few outsiders have been drawn in. Speculation is principally confined to brokers. In stocks the chief movement was on Erie, Northwestern, Reading, Michigan Southern and Fort Wayne. Railroad bonds were stronger, but active. Governments were active. The miscellaneous list sympathizes with the improvement in other stocks. There is more activity in mining stocks.

The gold market was again excited under strong speculative movements. The price largely advanced, touching during the day 244⅝, but subsequently declining. Some of the causes assigned for the rise are the demand for export, the character of the foreign news indicating increased shipments abroad in payment for imports. All matters are freely discussed by the gold speculators.

The demand for foreign exchange is less than yesterday.

The money market is unchanged.

The news by the Hibernia gives details of numerous additional failures in Europe and South America. Several new houses are uneasy in consequence.

The week opens quiet. In the dry goods market buyers are extremely cautious, and only purchase to supply immediate wants.

LATEST.

Gold to-night at Gallagher's Exchange, 245.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC NOTICE.—There will be a Regular Meeting of Chicago Council No. 4, of Royal and Select Masters, at Masonic Temple, this Wednesday evening, Nov 2, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is particularly desired, as important business will be presented to the Council.
J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.

SALESMAN WANTED, IN A Fancy Retail Store. We want AN A 1 SALESMAN In every respect. No one need apply who is not, and that cannot furnish the best of recommends. Direct a note to "U," Tribune office.

CHANCE FOR AN ORPHAN BOY.—Wanted, a Protestant orphan boy that is active and intelligent, between the ages of eleven and fifteen. To such I will give a good home, learn him a useful trade and give him a common school education, providing he is willing to bind himself until twenty or twenty-one years of age. References exchanged. Address to P. O. Box 1179, Chicago.

WHO WILL ANSWER THIS? I want a furnished room and board for my wife in a religious private family where there are no other boarders. I am a traveling agent and will be in the city but little. Distance from Court House no object, so the location is pleasant and convenient to street railway or omnibus line. Address until Thursday evening, Nov. 3d, "H P E C," Tribune office.

MUSIC. Times Won't be Good, A Quartette, by H. T. Merrill. Price 35 cents. This is a campaign piece. Published by H. T. MERRILL & CO. 91 Washington st. Wholesale agents for the Star Pianos.

HESPERIA LODGE, No 411 A. F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at the Hall of Cleveland Lodge, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Per order of W. M. WM. HIMROD, Jr., Secretary.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH a cash capital of ($2,000) Two Thousand Dollars. To engage in a lucrative business. Address "J Y W," P. O. Box [illegible], stating where an interview can be had.

FASHIONS.—Opening of Rich Millinery Goods. Also, the largest and most elegant display of Imported Patterns Winter Styles for Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments ever exhibited West of New York, at 111 Lake street, up stairs. MRS. D. A. JACKSON.

Choice Winter Apples. Also, Grapes, Chestnuts and Cider, For sale by BILLINGS, GOODRICH & CO., No. 7 Market street, Chicago, Ill.

BANKING HOUSE OF Preston, Willard & Kean 47 South Clark st., Chicago. We have removed our office from NO. 1 TO 47 SOUTH CLARK ST., Nearly opposite the Sherman House, where we shall continue a general Banking and Brokerage Business. We shall deal largely in all kinds of Government Stocks and Bonds. Also, in Military and Agricultural Land Warrants. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN.

New Advertisements.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE For the Week Ending Nov. 5.

1—THE BATTLE OF ALATOONA: A Bloody Combat and Signal Repulse of the Enemy—A new Page of Texas [illegible].
2—A STIRRING LETTER FROM SENATOR CONNESS.
3—PRIVATE HISTORY OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION: A letter from the infamous Vallandigham, wherein he lets out some secrets.
4—LEAVING THE COPPERHEAD PARTY: Letter from Hon Henry G. Stebbins.
5—GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ON McCLELLAN: A Spicy Speech.
6—THAD. STEVENS ON McCLELLAN.
7—THE CANADA RAID: How the Plotters were Frustrated.
8—JEFF DAVIS' SPEECH AT COLUMBIA, S. C.: Rebel Victories to Insure the Success of McClellan.
9—McCLELLAN'S GUNBOAT EXPERIENCE: More Direct Testimony from the officers of the Galena.
10—THE LAST RALLY: A National Lyric.
11—THE ANCIENT COPPERHEAD.
12—GOV. SEYMOUR ON A TRAIN.
13—NORTHWESTERN SORGHUM CONVENTION: A full Report.
14—A DISTURBANCE ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY: High Canadian Officials Assaulted.
15—PETROLIA: Scientific Investigation into its Resources.
16—FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY AT WINDSOR, C. W.: Murder of Three Children by their Father.
17—"McCORMICK'S REAPER": Further Testimony and Accumulated Proofs of McCormick's Piracies—Shall the Farmers of Cook County pay $150 a piece for Reaping Machines.
18—AN IMPORTANT ORDER: Gen Dix issues a Counter Check to the Rebel and Little Mackerel Scheme.
19—STARTLING DISCLOSURES: Democratic Frauds upon the Soldiers—Their Letters opened and their votes changed by Gov. Seymour's Satraps.
20—THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE STATE: Letters from various points of the State.
21—STARTLING UTTERANCES OF TREASON: Vallandigham's Speech at Monmouth—He explains the "Basis of the Federal States"—He Proclaims the Democratic Party in favor of a Divided Country.
22—LATEST INFORMATION FROM GRANT'S, SHERIDAN'S, SHERMAN'S, ROSECRANS', AND THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS.
23—EDITORIALS: Little Mac's Record on Secession—Jeff. Davis to his Northern Friends—Vallandigham's Letter—An Election Scare—Everitt on Emancipation—The Fire in the Rear—Union Men to Work—Vallandigham at Monmouth—Pendleton's Unionism—The Effect of the Rebels Arming Slaves.
24—LOCAL INTELLIGENCE: From the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana Michigan, &c.
25—A COMPLETE REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKETS: Latest New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee Markets.
26—FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, &c.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE, is a full history of the week, and just the document for merchants and bankers to send to their correspondents in the country. Price 5 cents in wrappers.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the best medium for advertising in the West. With a circulation of about 41,000, it reaches almost every intelligent loyal family. To farmers who wish to dispose of their lands, cattle, sheep, or swine; to the manufacturer of farming utensils, who wishes to attract the custom of the farmer; to the merchant who wants to sell goods to his country brother; and in fact to any class of manufacturers or factors who wish to sell their goods, the CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is just the channel through which they can gratify their desires. Try it if this be not so. The terms are very low—$1 for the first four lines, and 25 cents for every subsequent line. Advertisements intended for this week's issue should be left at the Counting Room before six o'clock on Tuesday evening.

GOLD! WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER. ALSO, FOR COUPONS Of the various GOVERNMENT BONDS. We have 5-20 Bonds in sums to suit. TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., Corner Lake and Clark sts.

OAT MEAL New Buckwheat Flour. Rye Flour. In large quantities. LA BAR & BORTREE, 273 South Water street.

AT 78 LAKE STREET, FROM AUCTION. A FULL STOCK OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FALL AND WINTER GLOVES. ALSO, Hosiery, Yarns, Nubia Hoods, Corsets, Dress Trimmings, etc. All deserving the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS. GRAVES & IRVING, 78 Lake street.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS. Salesrooms in Portland Block NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN-ST.

20,000 SPANISH CIGARS AT AUCTION. THIS MORNING, Nov. 2d, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, 150 dozen Gloves and Gauntlets, 50 doz. Wool Hoods, new style, AT AUCTION. At Butters' Auction Rooms, THIS MORNING, Nov. 2d, at 9½ o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Nov 1st and 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street, a large and fresh stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Prints, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Denims, [illegible], Delaines, Checks, Dress Goods, Tickings, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Cloths, Beavers, Petershams, All Wool and Union Cassimeres, Wool Socks, Wool Hoods, Under Shirts and Drawers, Jackets, Wool Yarn, Linen, Cravats, Shawls, &c. &c. ALSO—An invoice of Custom-Made Clothing. ALSO—150 doz. Gloves, Gauntlets and Mits. ALSO—125 cases Boots and Shoes of every style. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c. All the Furniture of a Dwelling House, AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Nov 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GOLD FISH. A fine lot just received at C. S. MALONY'S 147 Clark street.

FRENCH FLUTING.—This elegant art taught; no machinery needed; can be done by any lady in her parlor; a pleasant occupation of time; whole cost of apparatus less than three dollars; the art taught for ten dollars by MRS. E. COOK, 326 State street. Post Office Box 2661.

NEW MUSIC. "DURING THE BATTLE." A new Song and Chorus. Published by H. M. Higgins, Music Publisher, 117 Randolph street. Price 30 cents, and sent post paid to any address on receipt of marked price.

SHEET IRON WORKERS WANTED. Ten Journeymen Sheet Iron Workers—good wages paid. Apply at 52 Dearborn street, between 7 and 8 P. M. to-morrow.

SALT! SALT! Coarse, Fine and Ground Solar Salt, In lots to suit, at 126 South Water street. E. HASKIN, Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT.—An energetic and faithful man CAN OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT To travel for the Grocery Commission Business, by addressing P. O. Box 1769 Chicago, stating former occupation, references, terms, &c.

MACHINERY FOR GRAIN WAREHOUSE FOR SALE. Six Horse Portable Engine, Elevator, Belting and Buckets, Scales, and the most approved Grain Cleaning machinery, together with the Shafting, Pulleys, &c., necessary, in running order. The whole is in complete order and has been but little used. For terms apply at once. Apply to GEO. DUNHAM & CO., 124 South Water street. GEO. DUNHAM & CO.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, together with materials for Paris Vestings, Coats, &c., FOR SALE. At cost prices. Must be sold within [illegible] days at No. [illegible] Lake street, [illegible] H. ADAMS.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Extra in QUALITY and FIT, in stock and MADE TO ORDER. We make a SPECIALTY of this branch of our business. ELY, Woolen Draper and Tailor, No. 9 Tremont Block.

New Advertisements.

HUNT, BARBOUR, & HALE, Nos. 3 and 5 Lake-st., Are now receiving a large line of CHOICE DRESS GOODS, Balmoral Skirts, SHAWLS, &c., &c., &c., To which the special attention of the trade is invited.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Second National Bank OF CHICAGO, On the 31st day of October, 1864.

ASSETS.	
Bills Discounted	$113,999.40
United States Securities	294,450.00
Illinois State Bonds	31,470.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	6,109.99
Office furniture	4,000.00
Expense Account	8,520.10
Revenue Stamps	19,495.11
Due from Banks in New York and Boston	308,127.13
Cash on hand	291,050.88
Total	$907,129.49

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$100,000.00
Circulation	97,500.00
Due Depositors	675,579.42
Profit and Loss Account	34,043.07
Total	$907,122.49

The foregoing is a correct statement of the condition of the Second National Bank of Chicago, October 31st, 1864. EDW. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. Sworn and subscribed before me, Nov 1st, 1864. FRED. MEYERS, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, October 31st, 1864.

ASSETS.	
Discounts	$459,614.60
U. S. Bonds	333,800.00
Fixtures	935.42
Commission on 10-40's and 7-30's	1,569.52
Revenue Stamps	4,355.80
Due from Banks and Bankers	325,576.80
Cash on hand	
Legal Tender Notes	633,071.32
Bank Notes	18,939.00
Gold	7,305.00
Checks on Banks	138,543.54
	$1,925,212.00

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$300,000.00
Circulation	195,000.00
Due Depositors	1,400,509.99
Dividend payable Nov. 1	15,000.00
Surplus Fund	15,152.01
	$1,925,212.00

The foregoing is a correct statement of the condition of the Third National Bank of Chicago, October 31st, 1864. IRA HOLMES, Cashier. Sworn and subscribed before me. L. V. PARSONS, Notary Public.

Fourth National Bank OF CHICAGO. A Dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, less Government tax upon the full paid capital stock at date of organization, and pro rata upon subsequent payments, has been declared payable immediately to stockholders of record at close of business this day. S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier. Chicago, Nov. 1, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Fifth National Bank OF CHICAGO, November 1st, 1864.

ASSETS.	
Bills Discounted	$342,333.53
Furniture and Fixtures	2,083.01
Expense	5,258.18
Taxes	397.29
Revenue and Cash Items	2,087.15
Due from Banks and Bankers	31,077.75
United States Bonds	25,000.00
Premium on Bonds	9,315.55
Cash on hand	304,868.01
	$848,106.43

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$200,000.00
Paid on proposed increase of Capital	3,600.00
Circulating Notes outstanding	175,500.00
Individual Deposits	331,830.56
United States Deposits	77,938.06
Due Banks and Bankers	44,654.55
Exchange	2,641.83
Interest	11,650.43
	$848,106.43

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn before me, November 1st, 1864. H. T. WOREY, Notary Public.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. Ten years ahead of all others. Made of Heavier Wrought Iron. Thicker Fire Proof Filling. Weigh twenty per cent. more. Elegantly Made and Finished. Cost no more than the old styles. You see them Everywhere. FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle Street.

PARTNERSHIP. GEO. B. CHITTENDEN and HENRY H. KOON have entered into a copartnership. On and after the 1st day of November, 1864, the business of the General Agency of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines will be conducted at 106 LAKE STREET, Under the firm name of GEO. B. CHITTENDEN & KOON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—HAMPDEN, ss.—PROBATE COURT.—To the next of Kin and others interested in the estate of Roscoe Webster, late of Springfield, in said county, deceased, Greeting: Whereas PHILURA DART, [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of [illegible] COOLEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] CHAS. G. COOLEY, E. W. THOMPSON. Chicago, Ill., Nov 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of [illegible] & THOMPSON, [illegible] E. W. THOMPSON. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1, 1864.

New Advertisements.

CHANGE OF AGENCY SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus, Aug 1, 1864.	462,643.19
Total Assets,	$1,462,643.19
Liabilities,	$20,154.86

WESTERN FIRE BRANCH, J. R. PAYSON, General Agent, FAY & BAKER, AGENTS, (Successors to B. W. Phillips & Co.) CHICAGO. OFFICES: IN SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, South Side of Court House Square; and No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, SOUTH WATER STREET. SCRIP DIVIDEND, OF 1863, 55 PER CENT. OF 1864, 50 PER CENT. $10,000 IN DIVIDENDS Returned to customers in this city alone. Scrip of 1864 now ready for delivery. Interest paid on all outstanding Scrip. THIS IS THE Largest Participation Company IN THE COUNTRY. The undersigned having succeeded B. W. Phillips & Co., as Agents of the Security Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue policies upon as liberal terms as this well known and popular Company. ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY, AT THIS AGENCY, Without Discount for Interest. At present date, THIS COMPANY HAS NO UNSETTLED LOSSES IN THE WEST. FAY & BAKER, Agents. November 1, 1864.

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO. 346 Main Street, Hartford, CAPITAL $350,000. Is now prepared to insure persons against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Yearly policies will be issued for a premium of FIVE DOLLARS, Granting insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, Against accidental loss of life while traveling by any public conveyance. TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM, Secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also twenty-five dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM, Secures a full policy for $5,000 and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise. Policies for $500, with $3 per week compensation, can be had for 25 per annum; or any other sum between $500 and $5,000, at proportionate rates. DIRECTORS: Gustavus F. Davis, Jas. L. Howard, Marshal Jewell, Thos. Belknap, Jr., Cornelius B. Erwin, Geo. S. Gilman, W. H. D. Callender, Geo. W. Moore, Ebenezer Roberts, Charles White, Hugh Harbison, Jonathan B. Bunce. JAMES G. BATTERSON, President. RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary. HENRY A. DYER, General Agent. MOORE & STEARNS Agents, Cor. Lake and Lasalle-sts., CHICAGO.

REMOVAL. DAY, ALLEN & CO., Have removed to their new and spacious Store, 34 & 36 RANDOLPH ST., on the corner of Wabash avenue, where, with increased facilities for business, they will be happy to see all their old friends and as many new ones as will favor them with a call.

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS In the market, are manufactured by C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Nos. 4, 6 & 8 Lake Street, OPPOSITE THE ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO. They have in store the largest stock of Eastern work in the West, bought in May and June, before the advance, and will sell many styles lower than Eastern prices. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Boot Moccasins and Shoe Packs for Lumbermen.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS Constantly on Hand and Made to Order. We at all times have on hand the LARGEST STOCK IN THE WEST, And can furnish the best of goods at the lowest market price. CAMPAIGN FLAGS marked so that the letters can be removed without injury to the Flag. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sailmakers, 205 and 207 South Water st.

TRUSSES. HARD RUBBER TRUSS CO., 126 South Clark street. J. H. KENDALL, Manager. This Truss is unlike and superior to all others in use, in the following respects: It will never rust, break, chafe, gall or blister; does not press upon the cord; is not affected by heat, and requires no strap. References from the most eminent surgeons given. Also manufacturers of and dealers in Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Self Acting Syringes, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Wristlets, Anklets, Crutches, &c. &c. ☞ Special attention given to the adaptation of Trusses.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE R. R. LINE. CHANGE OF TIME. ON AND AFTER Sunday, Oct. 30th, 1864, And until further notice, trains will leave Chicago from Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows: 6:00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail, daily (except Sunday). 8:15 P. M.—Evening Express and Mail, daily (except Saturday). 8:45 P. M.—Night Express and Mail, daily (except Saturday and Sunday). Trains arrive in Chicago at 6:30 A. M., 12:35 P. M., and 11:55 P. M. SAMUEL HOUGH, General Passenger Agent.

CHARLES S. FRINK, MERCHANT TAILOR, 98 Washington Street, Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of seasonable goods, all of which will be made in the best and most approved styles, and at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Wrought Iron Pipe AT WHOLESALE, By R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 WEST LAKE STREET.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES. A large stock of best quality, at the old price. [illegible] GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

APPOINTMENTS.

GEN. GARFIELD'S APPOINTMENTS.

Peoria, Thursday............November 3.
Augusta, Friday............November 4.
Monmouth, Saturday............November 5.

COL. OSBORNE AND DRISCOLL'S APPOINTMENTS.

Pekin............Friday, Nov. 4
Pera............Saturday, Nov. 5

HON. J. D. WARD.

Champaign City............Monday, Nov. 7

HON. E. W. BLAISDELL'S APPOINTMENTS.

St. Charles............Wednesday Eve., Nov. 2
Rockton............Thursday Eve., Nov. 3
Durand............Friday Eve., Nov. 4
Marengo............Saturday Eve., Nov. 5
Winnebago............Monday Eve., Nov. 7

PROF. LONG'S APPOINTMENTS.

Prof. J. Thompson Long, Principal of Lane Academy, will address the people at the following times and places:

Dement, Thursday evening............Nov. 3.
Adeline, Friday evening............Nov. 4.
Mt. Morris, Saturday evening............Nov. 5.
Lane Union Hall, Monday............Nov. 7.

The friends of the cause of Lincoln and Johnson will please make the necessary arrangements.

A. T. STONE'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. T. Stone will speak in Knox county, under the auspices of the Union Central Committee, as follows:

Persifer, Thursday afternoon............November 3.
Knoxville, Thursday evening............November 3.
Yates City, Friday evening............November 4.
Moquon, Saturday afternoon............November 5.
Orange Depot, Saturday evening............November 5.
Victoria, Monday afternoon............November 7.
Oneida, Monday evening............November 7.

PROF. JOHN WILLIAMSON will address the citizens of Ogle county as follows:

Lane, Union Hall......Thursday " Nov. 3.
Forreston......Friday " Nov. 4.
Mt. Morris......Saturday " Nov. 5.
Byron......Monday " Nov. 7.

Friends of the Union at the above places will please make all necessary arrangements.

The HON. D. RICHARDS and A. A. TERRELL, Esq., will address the people at the following times and places:

Erie............Thursday eve, Nov. 3.
Spring Hill............Friday eve, Nov. 4.
Prophetstown............Saturday eve, Nov. 5.
Wallace Hall, Sterling............Monday eve, Nov. 7.

At the last named place several other speakers will be present.

HON. ANSON S. MILLER'S APPOINTMENTS

Hon. Anson S. Miller, Presidential Elector, will speak at

Geneva, Thursday evening............Nov. 3

HON. J. F. FARNSWORTH'S APPOINTMENTS.

Chicago, Thursday............Nov. 3.

HON. WM. BROSS AND E. S. TAYLOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

Carthage Hancock Co............Thursday, Nov. 3
Macomb, McDonough Co............Friday, Nov. 4

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX'S APPOINTMENTS

Quincy, Adams Co. Ill............Thursday, Nov. 3
Galesburg, Ill............Friday, Nov. 4
Goshen, Ind............Saturday, Nov. 5
Buchanan, Mich............Monday, Nov. 7

HON. WM. P. KELLOGG'S APPOINTMENTS

Elgin............Friday, Nov. 4
Chicago............Saturday, Nov. 5.
Canton............Monday, Nov. 7.

GOV. YATES' APPOINTMENTS.

Alton, Madison Co............Friday, Nov. 4
Belleville, St. Clair Co............Saturday, Nov. 5

NEW APPOINTMENTS BY GEN. OGLESBY.

The following list of appointments has been made for Gen. Oglesby:

Peoria, Peoria Co............Thursday, Nov. 3.
Metamora, Woodford Co............Friday, Nov. 4.
Middleport, Iroquois Co............Saturday, Nov. 5.
Champaign City, Champaign Co............Monday, Nov. 7.

APPOINTMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, AND GEN. I. N. HAYNIE.

Vienna, Johnson Co............November 3.
Metropolis, Massac Co............" 5.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR HOFFMANN'S NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Hoffman will address our German fellow citizens as follows, in the evening:

Aurora, Kane Co............Friday, Nov. 4

HON. S. W. MOULTON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Shelbyville, Shelby Co............Monday, Nov. 7.

GERMAN MASS MEETINGS.

Dr. Charles Riehle will address German Mass Meetings as follows, in the evening:

Metamora, Woodford Co............Thursday, Nov. 3

Lieut. Governor Hoffmann will be present at several of the above meetings.

THE END OF SLAVERY.

There can be no doubt that it is now seriously proposed by the desperadoes who have essayed the destruction of the Union, to arm their slaves. We have had no doubt that they were reduced to the last extremity, and this act, which will not bring them any nearer to the object of their endeavors, will prove the fact that their means of resistance are well nigh exhausted. They went to war avowedly for slavery. They demanded room for its increase and laws for its protection, and when they could find no party in the North willing to concede those things to them, they took up arms to fight for them. They have fought to such purpose that at the end of three years they find, instead of increase and perpetuation of slavery, an absolute overthrow of the institution forced upon them. They went to war for "their rights"—the right of each man to wallop his own nigger in the Territories. They have got so far on the road to their rights that they propose to put into the hands of their negroes the means to wallop themselves in the States. This is the lame and impotent conclusion at which they have arrived in the course of three years. If they go on at this rate three years more they will probably have an African Congress in session somewhere, and Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet hoeing corn. This would be divine justice, and this sight will be witnessed at least one century before the American Union is destroyed by bayonets held by slaves, or by slaves and slave drivers combined.

We will waive all questions relative to the fighting power of the Southern slaves. We believe that they have not the qualities which distinguished the free colored men at Morris Island and Petersburg, because they have not the same intelligence, but we let that pass. It remains a mathematical certainty that a negro cannot handle a musket and a hoe at the same time. There is no device which will enable him to stand in the ranks of the rebel army and raise supplies for its commissary department. Cuffee has heretofore contributed all his energies, under the lash, to the success of the rebellion by raising food for its army. If we may believe the accounts of the rebels themselves there has not been an over supply in any part of the Confederacy. The slave, whenever brought into the field, not only ceases to be a producer, but becomes a consumer. True, he was a consumer before, but then he raised his own food as well as that of his master at the front. When he too goes to the front, he will eat as much as his master, whether he can shoot as straight or not, and he can produce nothing at all. The slave women and children have always been taxed to their utmost producing power, and nothing more can be got out of them. If the slaves go into the Southern armies the candle of the rebellion burns at both ends, and must burn out all the sooner. According to the census of 1860, the colored population of the States now under their control in whole or in part, was as follows:

Alabama	437,770	North Carolina	361,522
Arkansas	111,259	South Carolina	412,320
Florida	62,67	Texas	182,921
Georgia	465,698	Virginia	518,907
Louisiana	350,373		
Mississippi	437,404	Total	3,370,550

From this number must be deducted one-third of the slaves of Virginia and Louisiana and one half of those of Arkansas, bringing the aggregate down to 3,018,796. Large numbers also have been taken by our forces from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi. We will suppose that one eighth of this number are capable of bearing arms. The aggregate then is 400,000 as the total available military force in the South of all classes, hues and conditions not already in the field. These 400,000 must be emancipated before they are sent to the field, and their wives and children also, else they will desert *en masse* and fight on our side to secure the liberation of their families. Does any one doubt that this is the end of slavery? And with slavery at an end what obstacle remains to a restoration of the Union? The death of slavery is itself the restoration of the Union. The dynasty of Jeff. Davis rests upon slavery as its very foundation, and it will crumble like a pillar of sand when that foundation is washed away. The war may go on for a brief space with the emancipated slaves in the Southern armies. The North can, if necessary, bring 400,000 whites into the field to meet them, but the cementing process will begin the very moment that emancipation begins. There is not a man in the rebel dominions who can invent a reason, either in fact or imagination, for a continuance of the war after slavery ceases to exist. Hence, we tell the rebel Congress and Government, by all means put these negroes into the field. Withdraw them from the plantations and thus augment to the utmost that exhausting process which renders emancipation necessary. Give them weapons and ideas. Remove the cause of the war and the war will cease. Take away the only thing which ever threatened the Union and the Union will be restored by the force of an inherent, irresistible gravitation.

☞ Abolition newspapers have a good deal to say about the soldiers "voting for the flag." Which flag do they mean? There is one flag borne by the abolition party, which means the extermination of slavery. There is another flag borne by democrats, whose meaning is the restoration of the Union under the constitution. Which flag do these newspapers refer to?—*Secesh Times.*

They refer of course to the "Stars and Stripes," the flag of "beauty and glory;" the Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, Star Spangled Banner, and long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. That is the flag "borne by the abolition party," and it means the extermination of the rebellion, and the confiscation of the cause thereof. And that is the flag the soldiers vote to uphold. There is another flag, borne by "democrats"—a copperheads and confederates, which is the "Stars and Bars," whose meaning is rebel independence and the Montgomery constitution, with slavery as the "corner-stone." It goes to the tune of "Dixie" and "Bonny Blue Flag," and covers secession and disunion, and that is the flag the *Times* marches under.

WHAT BROUGHT ON THE WAR.

The Copperheads allege that the war was brought upon the country in consequence of the uncompromising, unyielding disposition of the Republicans, who refused to make concessions to the slaveholders. It don't become the mouth of a Copperhead to make such a charge while the result of the Charleston Convention is a matter of history. At that Convention the Southern Democrats asked four little concessions at the hands of their Northern brethren—the penalty of refusal was the disruption of the party and the dissolution of the Union. Fair notice was served on the Northern Democracy that these compromises must be made, or the consequence named would surely follow. The four "concessions" asked were as follows:

1st. To repudiate squatter sovereignty as a principle of Democracy.

2d. To incorporate in the platform of the National Democracy the dogma of slavery protection.

3d. To throw overboard Stephen A. Douglas, the living embodiment of squatter sovereignty, and

4th. To nominate in his place as the "Democratic" standard bearer, John C. Breckinridge, a slavery protectionist.

The Northern Democracy deliberately refused to comply with these demands; they declined making any of those "concessions and compromises," to conciliate their dear "Southern brethren."

When that convention adjourned, the National Democratic party was rent in twain, and the first step towards destroying the Union was taken, all because the Northern Democrats would not make concessions to their Southern brethren.

The Southern "Democrats" immediately proceeded to prepare for secession. With the connivance of a "Democratic" President, and by the aid of his "Democratic" Cabinet, they stole muskets, cannon and gunpowder from the arsenals of the United States, and robbed Federal mints. And before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, and while every branch of the Government was yet in full "Democratic" possession, eight States had completed their articles of secession; the Montgomery constitution was adopted; Jeff. Davis had been elected President of the Confederacy; the Federal ports had been seized, and the Federal troops in the South had been made prisoners of war. When Mr. Lincoln came into office he found the Union broken and one-half of its territory in the hands of the "Democratic" insurgents, with three commissioners in Washington demanding from the Federal Government a recognition of Confederate independence! For six weeks Mr. Lincoln tried to coax back the seceders; but they laughed him to scorn. The Peace Conference, presided over by John Tyler, passed the resolutions demanded by the Border States. Congress adopted the Crittenden compromise resolutions, and passed the Corwin amendment to the Constitution by more than a two-thirds vote, guaranteeing non-interference with slavery forever. How did the Southern "Democrats" receive those compromises and overtures of peace and re-union? With shouts of derision and by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. They "sprinkled blood in the faces of the people," "fired the Southern heart," and rushed into war. And yet in the face of these notorious facts of history Copperhead leaders have the sublime impudence to charge that the Republicans brought on the war by refusing to make concessions to the South?

THE WHITEHOUSE CONTROVERSY.

We print upon the third page of this issue a reply from Judge Lawrence to Bishop Whitehouse touching the Cracraft imbroglio at Galesburg. The friends of the Bishop claim to be satisfied with *his* reply. The friends of Judge Lawrence will be more than satisfied with *his*. And as the secession organ of this city, which espouses the cause of the Bishop, called upon Judge Lawrence to revoke his action or resign, after the appearance of the Bishop's letter, all loyal church men should return the compliment by calling upon the Bishop to revoke *his* action or resign. Without entering into the controversy, we may endorse the Judge's reply as an intensely interesting and readable document. It covers the ground of the whole matter, and discusses the various points clearly and dispassionately.

The votes of the Soldiers.

New York State agents just returned from the armies before Richmond and in the valley, report the most gratifying results for the Union cause among the soldiers. They claim, from actual observation, that the Union Presidential ticket will have from three-fourths to four-fifths of the army vote, while for Mr. Fenton for Governor the proportion is still more flattering. McClellan's principal strength with the New York soldiers seems to lie with the dismounted cavalry and heavy artillery regiments, who appear to find fault with the administration because Generals in the field, owing to the exigencies of the service, have thought proper to use them as infantry.

Every indication from the army points to very heavy Union majorities, unless the Opposition should succeed in their lately exposed attempts to manufacture fraudulent votes with which to stuff ballot boxes on the day of election.

☞ We ask our Republican friends, in all soberness, has not this country arrived at a critical period in its history, when an armed secret political organization, with a membership co-extensive with the United States, and including many who are eminent in official positions, is permitted to exercise its functions in this country?—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Oct. 29.*

We ask the *Journal of Commerce* in all soberness has not the country arrived at a critical period in its history when an armed secret political organization exists throughout the entire North for *overthrowing the Government!* We make the statement upon the voluntary and sworn testimony of the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Indiana. We ask for a categorical answer.

One of McClellan's School-Fellows Repudiates Him.

At Perry, Pike county, in this State, resides Major G. P. Rex, who has for many years been a personal friend of Gen. McClellan, having been his school-fellow and a soldier in the Union army. In a private letter received from him by Mr. Isaac Speer, of this city, Major Rex says he cannot and will not vote for McClellan, and gives his reasons as follows:

"I support Abraham Lincoln because I believe his election will conduce to the best interests of the country, and is the surest thing to bring us a safe and speedy and permanent peace. I am an old Jackson Democrat, and cannot see one particle of that true Democracy which Old Hickory taught us the Chicago platform. Therefore I cannot support their nominee. I regard the Chicago Convention as enunciating the identical principles of the old Hartford Convention, who were all blue-light Federals, and opposed to the best interests of the Government. Therefore I stand by the President, and hope to exchange congratulations with you after his triumphant re-election."

Major Rex is making speeches in his county against Little Mac and in favor of old Abe.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER COUNTIES.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

PITTSFIELD, PIKE CO., ILL., Saturday Oct. 29.

For the last four days we have been passing through one of the very finest sections of the State. If there is any part of Illinois with a richer soil or one more populous and more highly cultivated than Jersey, Greene, Scott and Pike counties we have not seen it. They were settled quite early, and being on the Illinois river they have always had a good market for their products at St. Louis, and hence in their present high state of cultivation and prosperity they show what all our noble State will become when it has been settled as long as these river counties. Their soil and climate though of almost unsurpassed richness and salubrity, are no better than that of the majority of the land in the Prairie State. A view of the fine farms, large elegant residences and huge barns filled with the products of the field has given us a better and a more definite idea of what Illinois is to become in the no distant future than we ever enjoyed before.

The pestiferous influence of an able newspaper when its efforts are devoted to poisoning the public mind, has been made painfully and most strikingly evident. For the last thirty, perhaps forty years, the *Missouri Republican* has been taken largely by the people of the Illinois river counties. In days gone bye the leading citizens of these counties were Henry Clay Whigs; but the *Republican* gradually changed its principles, till at length it became intensely Copperhead and treasonable. It has carried a majority of the people of Pike, Jersey and Greene with it, and how long it will be before the people will awaken to their true interests, no one can predict. That the highest interest and patriotic duty of the owners of these magnificent farms should prompt them to a vigorous support of the Union cause, no one but a Copperhead can doubt; and that they will in due time understand and cast out the treacherous sheet that has led them so widely astray, is equally certain.

In all these counties we found active, earnest, working Republicans. Our meetings at Jerseyville, Carrollton, Whitehall, Winchester and Pittsfield were well attended, and the people manifested the greatest interest in the arguments of Messrs. Wm. Bross and E. S. Taylor, and at times their enthusiasm appeared scarcely to know any bounds. Our friends hereaway are working with a will, and the good cause is sensibly gaining at every blow. The Cops will carry Greene and Jersey, but by reduced majorities unless they vote large numbers of the Missouri guerillas—a thing they will be very sure to do if they can and dare. B.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Still Further Developments.

THE TRIAL OF DONOHUE CONCLUDED.

Copies of Some of the Letters Seized.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 28, 1864.

The further the investigation probes the New York State agency ballot-stuffing conspiracy, the more profound is the indignation of honorable men of all parties. "Hitherto the ballot box has been to the American citizen what the altar is to the Christian," forcibly remarks Judge Advocate Holt, in submitting to the court his review of the evidence in possession of the Government prior to the arrests, and upon which the trials were to be based.

To-day the trial of Donohue was concluded. It but rendered more conspicuous the enormity of the crime concocted, and, as will be seen by the report of the court's proceedings, compromises, if it does not convict, many of your most prominent McClellan apostles, from Horatio Seymour down to the Sheriff of Albany county.

Vote-stuffing has received the new christening of "marrow-fatting the ballot-box," in evidence drawn out to-day.

The matter of principal interest to-day was the *turning* of states evidence by H. Newcomb, commissioned by Gov. Seymour to come on and take the McClellan vote. He says that he announced to the soldiers he visited in every instance that he took no other kind. Mr. Newcomb is a lawyer of Albany, and had perception enough to discriminate the difference between his position before the Military Court and an ordinary civil tribunal, and seemed determined to make the best of his criminal conviction. His evidence was full, clear, and conclusive, and a request was forwarded to-night to the Secretary of War for permission to release him.

The old man Ferry, who pleaded guilty, will not be put on trial.

The Court adjourned to-night to meet here to-morrow for the trial of Col. North and the parties arrested yesterday for complicity in the same offense.

Donohue fights it out with an air of injured innocence, although proven to have given his own character in the remark to Ferry, while forging signatures, that "You, (Ferry), are a d—d scoundrel, and I, (Donohue), am your clerk." Donohue was also a lawyer in Albany before having been sent out for this business by Gov. Seymour.

Whatever may be the result of this trial no one can read the evidence and resist the conviction that Governor Seymour, his Commissary General, the Sheriff of Albany, with other prominent Copperhead leaders, were fully conversant with the preparation and perpetration of this unheard of villainy. Well may these conspirators have calculated in the State Committee on carrying a Copperhead majority of seventy-five thousand up to Albany.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 28.—The Military Commission to investigate the alleged frauds in taking the vote of the soldiers from New York, was resumed to-day.

Donohue was brought into Court about 1 o'clock. He had no counsel, but proceeded in his own behalf to object to the jurisdiction of the Court.

The prisoner pleaded guilty of his having signed certain blanks with the name of C. S. Arthur, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, and no others; and as it did not appear that he was an officer of the State of New York, or of the United States, he contended no crime had been committed.

The Judge Advocate said the prisoner first wishes to object to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the offence charged is one that should be tried not by a military but a civil court. In the second place, pleading to the merits, He pleads guilty of having signed certain blanks mentioned, in the act referred to, in the name of C. G. Arthur, Captain and A. A. G.; but that he is not guilty of having signed any other officers' or privates' name. He claims that this signing, not having specified the regiment of the officer, and it not appearing that there was any officer of that name in the volunteer service of the State of New York, did not constitute a crime; that such votes were on their face illegal, and could not be received. It is but fair to state that the Government claims that the accused has forged the names of soldiers and of other officers, specifying regiments. It will therefore be necessary for the government to go into proof on that point. The President of the court would decide first the question of jurisdiction.

Judge Advocate—In my opinion, the court has jurisdiction of the case for the reason that the crime as alleged was committed by the personating of soldiers now in the volunteer service of the United States, and signing their names to election blanks for the purpose of defrauding soldiers of their votes. The offense is not one against the State of New York. To constitute a crime against that State, the offense must be committed within the State. This crime was committed within the State of Maryland. If the State of New York were to attempt to punish it, it would not be known in what court to try the prisoner. The crime was not committed in that State, consequently the State of New York could have no jurisdiction. On the other hand, it is not a crime against the State of Maryland. It is neither the common law crime of forgery, which requires that it should be for the sake of gain of money; nor is it a statutory crime in Maryland. It is not a crime against the civil laws of the United States. Hence, if a military court has no power to try the case, it cannot be tried at all. The act of the State of New York, entitled "An act to enable qualified electors of this State, absent therefrom and in the military service of the United States, in the army or navy, to vote, is only intended to be a law in time of actual war, when good military law is the law of the land. The crime goes directly to the efficacy of the service. The deprivation of a soldier of his right to vote, the knowledge that he was defrauded of it, would have a demoralizing effect. If his false vote be received at the polls, his true vote, when presented afterwards, will be rejected. The very foundation of the government which guards the rights of the citizens as electors, is by that act attacked, and the only mode in which the offense can be punished is by military authority. The offense is, to a great extent, a violation of General Order No. 265, which commands officers to take measures to secure freedom and fairness of election, and to see that it shall be conducted with due regard to good order and military discipline. What greater attack on good order and discipline than this?

The Court declared that it had jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. Orville K. Wood of West Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y., was then sworn on the part of the Government, and testified in substance as follows:

Resides at West Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y.; is a merchant; came to Baltimore as the agent of the Union Committee of his county, to assist in procuring soldiers' votes in this city; visited Fort McHenry, and there met Capt McDermott, of the 91st New York, and several soldiers from Clinton county; stopped there two or three days; in conversation with Capt. McDermott in relation to the voting of soldiers, he remarked that there had been some "checker-playing," and his suspicions were aroused; visited Newton University Hospital, and from what he heard there suspected that something was wrong; went to the office of the State agency, 85 Lafayette street, and there met Mr. Ferry; asked him how things were getting along, giving him to understand that he (Wood) belonged to the McClellan party; Ferry desired to know if he had a commission from Gov. Seymour; he told him that he had not, but he represented his county committee. Mr. Ferry desired to see his commission. He said he had none, but he had a list of the soldiers of his county, which appeared to satisfy Mr. Ferry. He told Mr. Ferry that he came to Baltimore to get the vote of the 91st New York. He was informed that it had been taken. McClellan received 400 votes, and Lincoln 11. He expressed surprise at the small number of votes polled for Lincoln, when Mr. Ferry said that when Union votes came into that office they were all right when they went out, and that they were doing more here than he thought of.

The accused objected that it was he, and not Mr. Ferry, on trial.

The Judge Advocate replied: You and Ferry are jointly tried.

Accused—I am here on trial and Mr. Ferry is not, and I submit to the court that I should not be held responsible for the actions of another.

The President said the accused had a right to object.

The Judge Advocate said the acts and admissions of one conspirator bound the other, provided it was proof of the conspiracy.

The court was cleared. On re-opening the evidence was pronounced admissible.

Witness continued: Mr. Ferry remarked, "There is a great deal more being done than you think of;" he then said to witness, "You have your county lists?" I answered that I had a portion of them; said he, "That is all we want;" said I, "How?" he replied, "I have got a nigger here who signs these papers, and you need not go further;" I said that was a good point gained, and would save a great deal of trouble. Witness then left the office, agreeing to call again in the afternoon; accordingly called; at that time there was a clerk sitting in the office behind the registry book; witness remarked that he did not want his handwriting to appear in any of his county votes; Ferry said: "You can take the clerk's place and copy there, and I will put him on to your list;" witness accordingly went to work. (Witness here pointed out the book and the place where he copied these names.) Ferry took his list and witness went to work with the 16th New York Cavalry; the lists that witness copied were signed C. G. Arthur; Ferry added the words, "Lieutenant Commanding," witness thinks, and on some of them "Captain and A. A. G.;" witness desired to send a few of these papers to New York, but Ferry objected, as it was necessary to wait for Donohue, who was in Washington, and said he would telegraph him; he (Ferry) then telegraphed to Donohue at Washington to come on at once, and he said that when Donohue came he would have these fixed for the witness, and could then send them on.

[It should be explained here that the soldiers' power of attorney contains blanks for the insertion of four names; that of the voter himself, the person authorized to receive the ballot, the witness to the affidavit, and the officer before whom it is made. It appears to have been so arranged that a different person filled each blank.]

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Wood said that on Saturday afternoon last he met Donohue and Edward Newcomb, also of Albany, at Ferry's office. Considerable conversation ensued about the letters and telegraphing to Washington for Donohue to come to Baltimore. Donohue said he was on the eve of starting to City Point, as he had received a pass, &c., from the War Department; the party then separated for the night, all having agreed to meet the next morning and fix up papers enough to keep Ferry at work; in a conversation before separating, one of them said that things were going on all right, and that there were about twenty men in Washington operating on the work; Donohue said that they were sending them off in dry goods boxes full; witness met them again Sunday morning; all were present; Newcomb sat at one end of the table filling out the descriptive portion of the power of attorney; Donohue was writing the names of the officers who purported to take the affidavits; Newcomb wrote one name in the blanks, and Donohue another, generally the last.

The Prisoner—Do you swear that I wrote a soldier's name?

Witness—I do.

Several blanks were produced, all bearing the signature of "C. G. Arthur, Capt. and A. G.," as the officer to whose presence the affidavit was made, and the signature of the witnesses affixed; full sets of powers of attorney blanks, all filled and ready to be deposited in the ballot-box as soon as a ticket was inserted; one package of thirty, in which names had been forged, was identified by Mr. Wood as the work of Donohue; among the names fraudulently inserted were those of Lieut. Col. Murphy of the 9th New York Artillery, and Capt. Smith of the 93d N. Y. The witness continuing, said thirty of the proxies were from Clinton county; a package of fifty-five was to be sent to Gen. James Farrell, Commissary General of Subsistence, State of New York.

Mr. Ferry remarked, while writing, that Donohue had a letter from Gen. Farrell enclosing a list of soldiers who resided in his county, and that he had fixed fifty-five proxies, which were ready to be forwarded to Farrell; Donohue said he would make out Farrell's list and send it together with what Ferry had prepared.

The following is a letter from Gen. Farrell, found in the office of the State Agent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

Edward Donohue, Jr., Esq., Baltimore:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed in this package you will find tickets, also a list of names of the actual residents of Columbia county, now members of the 19th regiment. With my best wishes for your success, I remain, &c., JAMES A. FARRELL, Commissary General.

The following is the list of names referred to: John Fogarty, Joseph Schill, Thomas Laingham, Levi Geron, Geo. W. Whitman, Edward Gallaghan, all of Hudson; James Van Dusen Livingston, Jas. Moore, Cornelius Sticketts, Chas. Huddleston, Wm. Park, Joseph Moore, John H. Smith, Edward Roberts, Seth J. Plass, Wm. H. Bunt, Geo. Etting, Thomas S. Johnson, Charles S. Houck, Wm. Lindeman, W. W. Dwyer, Jas. H. Plass, Virgil Hem, John Becker, Gilbert Van Densen, P. Fitzpatrick, Daniel Jennings, Erelie Wheeler, James Fitzgerald, James Decker, Thos. Ward, Dennis Sheehan, W. C. Houck, C. H. Ferris, W. H. Hart, Wm. Park, Wm. Conlan, Thos Doran, all of Greenport; Andrew Miller, Wm. C. Melius, Charles John Burritt, all of Hudson.

The examination was resumed. Mr. Wood said that two soldiers came into Mr. Ferry's office, signed powers of attorney; each placed the Union electoral and Democratic State tickets in their envelopes; but Ferry abstracted the Union ballots and put in those containing the names of the McClellan electors.

On Monday Wood went to the Provost Marshal, Col. Wooley, and informed him of what was being done; the office at 85 West Fayette street was then visited, and Donohue and Ferry, with the books, papers, etc., arrested.

The books, &c., of Ferry and Donohue were then exhibited to the Court, including a number of letters, among which was the following, found in a package of fifty-five votes, addressed to Gen. A. Farrell, Hudson, N. Y., with the words "New York State Agency, 85 W. Fayette st., Baltimore, Md.," printed on one corner, and the letter was marked "Personal." It will be perceived that it is in answer to the letter above:

NEW YORK STATE AGENCY, BALTIMORE, 85 W. Fayette st., Oct. 22, 1864.

Gen. J. A. FARRELL—My Dear Sir: I send with this a number of ballots for your county. I have made out a number from the list you sent me.

I also send a package put up by Mr. Ferry, State Agent, and you will find a note from him explaining things. I guess you have enough. Fearing that you might not, I enclose envelopes and powers of attorney sworn to; you can fill them up for Columbia or any other county.

You can fill them up as well in your county as we can here. If you want names of enlisted persons, ascertain them from the Supervisors' list of the county.

In haste, your friend, E. D., Jr.

You can procure large envelopes for Attorneys' names at Albany. Put in some good names for attorneys.

A roll purporting to be a list of sick and wounded soldiers under treatment at Jarvis Hospital in this city, was shown. It contained about 400 names.

Mr. Wood testified that Ferry remarked in answer to a question, that "dead or alive they had all cast a good vote."

The following was among the papers found on the person of the accused, from the Sheriff of Albany, N. Y.:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1864.

E Donohue, Esq., Baltimore;

DEAR SIR:—Your telegram of the 10th, and also your letters of the 10th and 11th inst., came to hand in due course of mail. I answered your telegram by sending Ed Newcomb, and you have of course got the answer before this time? How do you like it? I saw Mr. Cagger and showed him your telegraph. He does not want to spare Barney. If you want more help I will send some one. As to sending the proxies, you had better send them by Mr. Wallace. He always calls at the State Agency when coming this way. Send them as fast as you can get them; first to me. All is well here, and we are confident of complete success. It is unnecessary to say that all here have entire confidence in your skill and abetting, and hope you will like your help. Please keep me advised.

Yours, H. CROMDELL.

The following from Donohue to E. Newcomb was also read:

ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1864

MY DEAR ED:—I arrived here yesterday morning, and to-day I have called upon Cagger, Cromdell, Waterman and others. They are well satisfied with our efforts in the cause.

I am to be sent away again on Wednesday afternoon. I do not know where I am to be sent. I will ask that you be attached to my personal staff; I told Cagger that you were a good man. Remain about Baltimore and Washington until you hear from me or Sheriff Cromdell. In haste, your friend, DONOHUE.

The Judge Advocate then addressed the court as follows:

It appears in this case that the defendant, Donohue, Jr., a young man connected with the New York Central Railroad, a road to those who live in the City of New York almost synonymous with treason, has for the past two or three years been engaged in one of the most gigantic frauds ever attempted to be perpetrated on this nation—a fraud which, if it should have been successful, would in my opinion have produced a disruption of our entire country, and our war for the preservation of the Union would be practically at an end and futile. It appears from the evidence of the two witnesses produced before you that on one occasion a Republican happened to hear something that was said by one of the State Agents of the State of New York, that frauds were being perpetrated; he went to the office of the State Agent in this city, and found him willing and ready to make false votes. Prudently representing himself as one of the party they were working for, he gained their confidence, and was allowed to see the working of their plan. It appears that the regular blanks for soldiers are forged. The names of the officers purporting to swear the soldiers are written out by one party, and the name of the soldier who is represented as casting his vote by another, and a third fills up the blanks. These are then put up, either sealed or unsealed, with the electoral ticket of the party which they represent; and, as the first witness testified to you, several dry goods boxes full of such votes have already left the city of Washington. At that time, it will be borne in mind, that Edward Donohue was in Washington. He comes to this city. How is this statement as compared with that of his accomplice, Ward Newcomb, and of the first witness, Mr. Wood? Was it they who induced him to commit this fraud, or did he them? Does Newcomb say that Wood asked him, or was it Donohue who asked him to write these letters? He finds Donohue in full blast, writing as fast he could, sometimes the name of a soldier and sometimes the name of an officer; sometimes giving one rank and sometimes another; the other one filling up their names; and still a third one the full blank. Thus the persons around this table in the course of Sunday afternoon, filled up the number of nearly a hundred; and if three persons could in one afternoon manufacture 100 or 200 such fraudulent votes, what could not twenty men similarly employed for two weeks effect? The enormity of the fraud is appalling. Here is a fraud that may well call for the infliction of the severest penalty known to the court. The most sacred rights of the brave men who are absent from their homes periling their lives in the face of the enemy to uphold our liberties, are imperiled, and fraudulent votes are sought to be given against the cause for which they are periling their lives. While they are absent in the field, these plotters at home seek to cast the ballots of these brave men without their consent, and while they cannot be present to speak for themselves or defend their rights. This prisoner, who, though one of a numerous family of children, cannot show that he has even one brother in the field upholding the flag of the country, is here proven to have conspired with others to defraud our brave soldiers of the exercise of the sacred elective franchise. A crime so enormous as this calls for vigorous punishment, and I do not hesitate to say, merits the extreme penalty of death.

During Col. Foster's address the prisoner was evidently more than ever impressed with a sense of his critical position, and at the conclusion left the court in charge of the guard in a manner strikingly in contrast with the defiant air with which he entered it.

The court room was now cleared, and the Commissioner proceeded to deliberate upon the case. Of course decision cannot be known until after it has been passed by the President. The Commission occupied only about an hour in coming to a decision, when the doors were re-opened and the Court adjourned.

Glorious Meeting in Dubuque—Speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Monday, Oct. 31.

Schuyler Colfax arrived in this city on Saturday forenoon, and the same evening addressed the largest indoor meeting ever held in Dubuque. Fully two thousand people were crowded in the Athenæum—the largest hall in Iowa. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance; people came from long distances in the country.

When Mr. Colfax entered the hall he was greeted with round after round of cheers, which was renewed when he arose to speak. After being introduced with a neat speech by Austin Adams, President of the Union Club, Mr. Colfax spoke to the people over two hours, and created the greatest enthusiasm. His complimentary allusions to our member of Congress, Hon. W. B. Allison, were received with great applause. The address was far superior to any delivered in this city since Seward's speech in 1860.

After the close of the meeting a splendid supper was given in Mr. Colfax's honor, at the Julien House, by the Odd Fellows. Mr. Colfax made a neat speech, alluding to the great objects of the order, and its faithfulness to the country in the present struggle.

In the afternoon Mr. Colfax visited the lead mines, and expressed the greatest surprise and delight at the sights presented in the mineral caverns.

Northern Iowa is alive, and will roll up 25,000 majority as her share of the 40,000 majority which Lincoln is to receive next Tuesday week.

Important Circular.

HEADQ'RS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CHICAGO, Oct. 31, 1864.

WHERE SOLDIERS CAN VOTE.

By Sections 5 and 6, Article 6, of the Constitution of this State, it is provided as follows:

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

"SEC. 5. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on the business of the United States or of this State.

"SEC. 6. No soldier, seaman or marine in any army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed at any military or naval place within the same."

These sections of the CONSTITUTION CONTROL and REGULATE all other laws on this subject. Under it a soldier does NOT lose his residence in the place at which he resided at the time of enlistment, NO MATTER HOW LONG he has been absent in the service. The residence of the soldier is DETERMINED by these sections of the CONSTITUTION, and he will therefore swear that he HAS resided and NOW resides at the place he lived at the time he enlisted.

INSIST UPON THE BALLOTS BEING NUMBERED ACCORDING TO LAW.

By *omitting* this safeguard, upon some pretense, our foes will try to *stuff the boxes* at *dinner or in some moment of inattention.*

The committee have undoubted evidence that the K. G. C's. or Secret Orders have laid down this programme in council.

They intend to vote and stuff at and after dinner, and then count off the ballots on top to a number equal to the names on the poll book, and leave the Union votes polled early in the day *uncounted* at the bottom of the box.

THOMAS J. TURNER, Chairman.
JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

N. B.—Please place this *at once* in the hands of your Union Precinct Committee. It is of the utmost importance.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1864.

Quiet reigns in monetary circles to-day. About the only calls for money come from packers. Outside of this interest there is very little wanted. Speculators are entirely ignored. The fluctuations in the New York gold market to-day have induced caution on the part of operators at the Board of Trade, and the transactions have not been heavy. Exchange is perhaps a little stiffer to-day. The nominal quotations remain ¼ discount buying; ¼ premium selling. The fluctuations from these quotations were less to-day than yesterday.

The combination of disloyalists to put up gold was highly successful. It opened at 229¾; in 40 minutes it touched 245; in two hours it went down to 234¾; in an hour after it was 241¾, and finally closed at 245. Of course none but those inside of the ring can account for these fluctuations. It would be almost idle to speculate about the matter. There can be no doubt about one thing—that the principal moving influence in carrying the price up, is a desperate attempt on the part of disloyal gold gamblers to produce chaos and distrust in trade and finance, for the mean purpose of damaging the Government and defeating Mr. Lincoln. They may succeed in unsettling trade, by a distrust of the future, for a few days, but not beyond next Tuesday. Then their dirty work will be finished and they will die away from the field. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq., bullion broker:

10:00 a. m.	229¾	11:30 a. m.	[illegible]
10:10 a. m.	[illegible]	12:00 m.	[illegible]
10:20 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]
10:30 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]
10:35 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]
10:40 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]
11:00 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	245

The market here was wildly excited, and very irregular. It opened at 225, advanced to 233, declined to 230 and closed at 238@239. The oldest broker in this city has scarcely experienced such a wild day since gold became an article of merchandise, and we think the fewer they see of them hereafter the better it will be for all concerned. Silver, of course, sympathized with gold, and rose from 210 to 230, and closed at the latter figure. Government 5-20s are firm at 1¾@2¾. The Third National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1864.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—Since the date of our last weekly review the general markets for Produce have been buoyant and active, and prices have advanced very materially. Flour has advanced 50c per brl; Wheat 20@25c per bushel; Corn 5@7c per bushel; Oats 1½c per bushel; and Rye 4@5c per bushel.

The receipts and shipments during the past 48 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	6,159	15,991
Wheat	68,050	104,550
Corn	26,831	1,339
Oats	140,533	196,672
Rye	7,675	....
Barley	8,012	....
Grass Seed	45,204	47,850
Flax Seed	....	21,030
Broom Corn	27,533	24,000
Cured Meats	24,600	5,000
Beef	....	2,622
Pork	....	748
Lard	....	74,167
Tallow	3,913	33,850
Butter	6,429	13,484
Hogs	8,280	3,606
Cattle	785	1,145
Hides	57,731	43,379
Highwines	208	192
Wool	18,222	6,680
Lumber, m	6,140	1,150
Shingles, m	1,187	500
Lath m	1,392	145
Salt, brls	542	2,494
Salt, bags	3,000	....

The general produce markets to-day were considerably excited in the early part of the day, and prices rose considerably under the influence of gold; but as soon as gold showed the slightest symptom of falling, produce became weak, and the advance was not sustained.

Flour was held very firmly for an advance, but buyers would not respond, and the transactions amounted to only about 1,800 brls, at $10.00@10.50 for White Winter, and $9.00@9.50 for Spring Extras.

The Wheat market opened excited and 10@11c higher than at the close of 'Change yesterday; but as soon as the New York dispatches were received, it fell back and closed weak at an improvement of 6@7c per bushel. About 175,000 bushels changed hands, at $2.00@2.03 for No. 2 Red, $1.95 for Rejected Red, $1.96 for No. 1 Spring, $1.89@1.96 for No. 2 Spring, and $1.85@1.86 for Rejected Spring—the market closing weak at $1.89 for No. 2 Spring. The demand was wholly confined to the wants of speculators—the shippers having withdrawn from the market yesterday. There was in the general tone of the market to-day, an evident weakness, and a much stronger disposition to sell than to buy. But little confidence was felt in the gold market, and grain operators were unwilling to follow it closely, as they did yesterday.

There was an active shipping demand for Corn, and the market advanced 2c per bushel, with sales of about 40,000 bushels at $1.33@1.35 for No. 2 Corn and $1.31 for Rejected Corn in store—the market closing firm at the advance.

Oats were ½@¾c per bushel higher than yesterday, but there was less activity, and we note sales of only about 85,000 bushels, at 66¼@66¾c for No 1 Oats and 63@63¾c for Rejected—closing firm at inside quotations.

Rye was in more active demand, and prices advanced 4c per bushel, with sales of 10.000 bushels, at $1.16@1.18 for No. 1 and $1.15@1.17 for No 2—closing firm.

The demand for Barley was unusually light, and the market was very quiet and easier, with sales of only about 3,000 bushels, at $1.55@1.58 for No 2 and $1.30@1.35 for Rejected.

There was a good inquiry for Highwines at $1.63 but sellers were holding at $1.64@1.65, and we have no sales to report.

Provisions were more active, but without any material improvement in prices. Beef Hams were active at $21.00; Mess Beef $16.00; Tallow 16c; Prime Mess Pork $33.00.

Grain freights were dull and rates were nominal.

In Beef Cattle the market has been fairly supplied. The contracts for Army Cattle having mostly been filled, there has been a considerable decline in the demand for this class of stock. City packers have bought more freely. With a demand fully equal to the supply, the market ruled very firm at previous quotations. Entered sales, 2,681 head, at $2.25@5.50, chiefly at $3.50@4.50 ₩ 100 lbs.

The receipts of Hogs at the various yards were about 9,000 head, and the entered sales 9,635 head, at $9.12½@10.50, chiefly at $10.00@10.25 ₩ 100 lbs. The shipping demand has been unusually quiet, but with increased activity among city packers, prices have ruled very firm and unchanged.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Wheat market was very quiet and No. 2 Spring was sold at $1.91¾@1.94½, closing with buyers, at $1.92, and sellers asking $1.94@1.95. Corn was firm at $1.34½@1.35 for No. 1. Highwines were firm with sales of 100 bbls at $1.66.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1864.

Trade is active to-day among the Dry Goods houses, at prices which ruled last week, with the exception of prints, which have experienced an advance. The uncertainty of the New York market is a matter that produces caution among our dealers; but we believe all are willing to sell when customers offer, taking their chances for what the future may develop. The condition of the New York market is set forth in another column by extracts from leading commercial papers in that city.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the New York Journal Commerce, 29th.]

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—There is no gain in value and but little activity. Stark standard sheetings are offered at 55c and some outside lots of other makes can be picked up a little below that figure. Four quarter light goods have been sold at cheaper rates, and brown shirtings are very dull.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—The speculative purchases of last week have not improved the market as expected, and prices are still in favor of the buyers. New York mills are held at 60c for regular, and Arkwright at 57½; but irregular makes are more freely offered.

STRIPES AND TICKS.—Ticks are lower; Amoskeag may be quoted at 75 for A. C. A., 65 for A, 62 for B, 57½ for C., and 52 for D. Stripes are quiet and nominal.

PRINTS.—Holders have generally made some concessions with more activity. Stewart bought out the Pacific and about 250 cases of Merrimac, and began to job them at 35. Claflin then bought largely of Sprague's and American Print Works, and began to job the former at 35, and the latter at 33½. This has made a lively competition. In agents' hands the Merrimac are selling at 38 (30 days) for W., and 36 for Providence cloth; Sprague's at 37 regular; National and Mourning at 33; American Print Works at 36; Dunnell's 35; Richmond's 35 net for fancies, 36 for pinks and purples; Allen's 33 net for fancies, 34 for frocks, and 35 for high colors.

The Pacific have a fine display of delaines and armures, worthy of especial attention; their prices for regular delaines is 40. The Manchester have stopped printing, but are still receiving a few new goods also at 40; their all wool goods bring 92½c. The Hamilton have a few delaines coming forward which sell as fast as received at 40. Those who have not seen the Coburgs produced at the Pacific mills will find them well worthy of critical examination. They compare very favorably with the imported, as they are far superior to the touch, handling almost like a soft merino.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.—Further sales of army blankets have been made at 95c@$1.00, and they are still quoted firm. Other flannels are less active. Blankets are steady, with a moderate business.

SHAWLS.—Messrs. James Roy & Co. have fixed the price of their goods (the Watervliet) at opening rates less 17 per cent., and with a first rate assortment are doing a good business. The Waterloo and others are selling moderately at the reduction heretofore noticed.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week ending November 1, 1864.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c., for the week ending October 29, and comparatively for three years:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 29, FOR THREE YEARS.

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Lumber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staves, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LUMBER.—There has been little difference between the receipts of the past and the previous week. In each case they have been light and scarcely equal to the demand. Now that the season is rapidly drawing to a close, those dealers, both in the city and especially in the country, who have been holding off in anticipation of a cheaper market, are anxious to get their stocks replenished and assorted for the approaching winter, and having pretty generally come to the conclusion that any material reduction is most improbable, the inquiry during the week has considerably improved and prices have ruled firmer, though without any essential change on previous quotations.

Among lumbermen generally there has been little abatement in the confidence they felt in the maintenance of high prices for the season; nor does it seem possible that, with the scarcity, as well as the high cost of labor, and of all the materials employed in the preparation of lumber for the market, the stringency of the money market, and the high rates of interest, gold, &c., that Lumber is going to decline to any important extent.

With light receipts the market continues firm; and for a good supply there are buyers in the market who would readily purchase but for the difficulty, and almost impossibility of obtaining dock room. A very fair confirmation of this statement may be seen in the transactions of the market to-day. Owing to a favorable wind, the receipts of lumber to-day were between six and seven millions. This entire supply could easily have been disposed of, but there being no docks at which to unload vessels, sales have been limited, as many cargoes could not, [illegible] other circumstances, [illegible]

have had to be made, and without a large proportion of the supply is still unsold. This difficulty has to be got over, and the sooner those interested in the lumber trade of this city undertake, with vigor, its removal, the better will it be for them. Cost is of no moment, compared with the constant sacrifices that, under existing arrangements, have to be made.

SHINGLES.—The market during the week has been in moderate supply. There has, however, been but a limited demand. There are few buyers in the market, and prices rule dull with a downward tendency. As compared with last week, we note a decline of 25c per thousand.

LATH.—There has been no further change in the previous activity of the market. Receipts are small but fully equal to the demand. Prices are weak and drooping.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo Schr. Mitchell, from Menominee, Ludington's mills, 160,000 feet lumber, ¾ strips, at $17.00; cargo Schr. Ellen Kent, from Port Marquette, sold by Col Loomis, 80,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, at $17.00; cargo Schr Abigail, from Grand River, sold by J. Garrick, 111,000 feet rafted lumber, ¾ strips, at $16.10; cargo Schr B. Bates, from Grand River, sold by J. Garrick, 115,000 feet lumber, ¾ strips, at $15.10.

CARGO SALES DURING THE WEEK.

Vessels.	Where From.	Description.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In the yards business has been moderately active, and prices firm at present quotations.

The following are the yard prices: [illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—Received at the various yards, about 3,000 head of Beef Cattle. Entered sales 2,681 head at $2.25@5.50, chiefly at $3.50@4.50 per 100 lbs.

The weather has been fine, and very favorable to business. The receipts have not been large, and with a good demand for packing Cattle, and for good medium to prime grades of stock prices have ruled very firm, but with no essential change on yesterday's quotations.

Some of our largest Government contracts for army cattle have been filled, and at present we note only one firm engaged in buying any noticeable quantity of stock, and their demand is exclusively for heavy beeves, weighing from 1,150 to 1,252 lbs, for which the prices paid range from $4.50@5.50 ₩ 100 lbs. Nearly all our packers are at work, although their general purchases to-day were light, excepting Griffin Bros., who have bought over 700 head at prices ranging from $2.50@3.50 ₩ 100 lbs.

The market closed this evening with a comparatively small quantity of stock in the yards, and prices very firm at the closing quotations of Saturday's market.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO DAY. [table illegible]

HOGS.—The receipts during the day at the various yards amount to about 9,000 hogs. Entered sales 9,635 head at $9.12½@10.50, chiefly at $10.00@10.25 ₩ 100 lbs.

New York shippers have had a rest day, but as most of them will be having large quantities of hogs either on the way or else about due in New York, this need not excite very much surprise. Their orders to-day have been restricted to a few cars of hogs. Any curtailment of the shipping demand which may have existed, has been fully made up by the increased activity among our city packers, nearly all of whom have bought largely and freely.

There has been no departure from the current prices which obtained yesterday; but the market has been decidedly firmer. This will, however, depend entirely upon the extent of our supply during the next few days, and to some extent upon the demand which may exist for shipping stock.

There is no improvement in the prices paid for heavy corn hogs. This will be readily understood from the restricted requirements of the Eastern markets, and packers generally are not disposed to pay a much higher rate for hogs weighing 180 lbs and upwards, than for well fed hogs weighing from 180 to 250 lbs. For the latter there is a steady and reliable demand, whilst in the case of heavy hogs, the demand fluctuates, and, without immediate use, the shrinkage is so great as to materially affect the profit.

The market closed this evening with a healthy and firm tone, and but little stock remaining over unsold.

HOG SALES TO-DAY. [table illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1864.

FREIGHTS.—GRAIN FREIGHTS.—During the past week there has been more activity in Grain Freights and rates have ruled steady and firm [illegible]

[The remaining market reports (Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Alcohol, Ashes, Butter, Beans, Broom Corn, Bricks, Brooms, Beeswax, Bagging, Candles, Cooperage, Coffee, Cheese, Coal, Cider, Drugs and Chemicals, Eggs, Feathers, Fish, Dried Fruits, Green Fruits, Game, Grease, Highwines, Hay, Hops, Hides, Iron, Pig Iron, Lead and Shot, Lime and Stucco, Leather, Matches, Metals, Nails, Naval Stores, Onions, Oils, Carbon Oil, Provisions, Tallow, Paints and Colors, Potatoes, Poultry, Powder, Salt, Seeds, Sugar, Syrups and Molasses, Spices, Steel, Starch, Soap, Tallow, Tea, Tobacco, Vinegar, Wool, Wood, Wooden Ware, Wines and Liquors) and their price tables: illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED [illegible]

CLEARED [illegible]

Special Notices.

Unrivaled FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS "MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE," ... "THE HAIR DYE" ... "ONE BOTTLE" ... PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE. ... A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold st., New York. [remainder illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

In the Year 1855 [illegible] ... A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, New York. [illegible]

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles. [illegible]

Epileptic Fits can be Cured. [illegible] ... Dr. V. B. LOCKROW [illegible]

Reinforce Nature. [illegible] ... HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS [illegible]

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, Confidential Physician, can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago. [illegible]

Dr. James [illegible]

Proposals.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 26, 1864. Proposals will be received [illegible] ... Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor. [illegible]

BEEF! BEEF!—Proposals in [illegible]

Insurance.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible] Brooklyn, N. Y., and 135 Broadway, N. Y. Western Agency, 87 Washington St., Chicago.

CASH CAPITAL............$125,000.

[illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Can be [illegible] REMOVING OF STABLE MANURE [illegible]

Special Notices.

Restored
TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND BEAUTY IN A FEW DAYS, WITHOUT INJURY TO THE HAIR, BY THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE. A GOLDEN TINT OR A CHESTNUT.
THE HAIR DYE
Produces instantaneously any of the shades which renders it UNDISTINGUISHABLE FROM NATURE.
"A TRIAL" "WORTH VOLUMES" "WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.
Depot, No. 19 Bond-st., New York.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!
HAIR DYE!
HAIR DYE!!
HAIR DYE!!!
BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE
Produces instantaneously a splendid Black or Natural Brown, without the least injury to the Hair or Skin, leaving it soft and beautiful. The effects of bad Dyes, Washes, &c., are entirely counteracted by using BATCHELOR'S DYE. Sold by all Druggists, and at No. 16 Astor House. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st., New York.

In the Year 1845
BY USING THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE
Will be changed to the most beautiful Black or Brown, without injury to the Hair or Skin. This splendid Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints; but invariably produces the most natural and beautiful results. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 6 Astor Place, New York. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
Is the cheapest in the world, because it is the best. It is the only safe, reliable, and perfect Dye; realizing in these essentials the most sanguine expectations. The world, the flesh, and the devil, practice upon the public in vain in the use of this Dye. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, No. 233 Broadway, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
Is perfectly harmless. Dyes instantaneously a beautiful Black or Natural Brown. Produces no disagreeable smell, nor leaves the hair in bad condition. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
Is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye; instantaneous, reliable, and harmless. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints; but invariably produces the most natural and beautiful results

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

THE CITY.

HON. SALMON P. CHASE.

At Metropolitan Hall on Friday Evening.

On Friday evening the Garden City of the West will be honored by the presence of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, late Secretary of the Treasury, who will address the people of this city at the Metropolitan Hall, on the great issue now before the American people. Mr. Chase has long had a national reputation as a close debater, a clear and concise speaker, and a political orator. From his long experience in the world of politics, and his connection with the Administration, as one of the members of the Cabinet, he will be enabled to discuss the issues of the rebellion in a masterly manner.

Mr. Chase will arrive in Iowa about noon, and receive his friends and acquaintances at the Tremont House at 5 o'clock p. m. As he has to leave per St. Louis on Friday evening at 5 o'clock, he will be compelled to speak at an hour a little earlier than usual, so as to make his railroad connections. We would advise all our citizens who are desirous of hearing the distinguished Orator, to be at the Metropolitan Hall at seven o'clock *sharp*, and if possible a little earlier.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—The famous Hutchison family which has met with such marked success here, will sing in Richmond Hall this evening, Saturday, Monday, and on Friday in the Academy of Music at Milwaukee.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—The Ellsworth Zouaves will meet this evening at Lincoln Hall, at ½ o'clock sharp. Business of importance will come up before the meeting. By order of W. B. Cochrane, Lieut. Commanding.

TAYLOR'S BATTERY ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Taylor's Battery Association are requested to meet this evening at their room, No. 19 Fulton Block. Every member is expected to be on hand, as business of importance will be brought before the Association.

PRESENTATION.—Ald. Wallbrook was on Monday night last presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane by the Draft Committee of the Sixth Ward per the hands of Dan. O'Brien, as a recognition of his valuable services in aiding to clear the ward from the draft. The presentation was made at the McPherson House.

PROF. MCCOY.—The address of Professor McCoy at Metropolitan Hall, last evening, was attended by a large and enthusiastic assembly. The Professor was in his happiest vein, and his remarks were received with numerous demonstrations of approbation. His powerful sentences, which space alone prevents our noticing at length.

REDUCED.—The *Journal* has reduced its dimensions by a column on each page, and shortened its remaining columns in proportion. The reduction is equal to twenty per cent, which will form a very handsome saving from the quantity of paper it consumes per pound. The consumers of many other papers are contemplating the expediency of taking the same sensible step.

THE LATE GEN. RANSOM.

Meeting of Citizens at the Tremont—Resolutions in Respect by the City Council.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of the friends of the late Brig. Gen. Ransom collected, yesterday afternoon, at the Tremont House, to take action on the deceased General's death, and make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the body of the lamented deceased.

Norman Williams, Esq., called the meeting to order, and on motion Hon. Gurdon Hubbard was appointed Chairman, and Mr. H. M. Sheppard was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Williams stated that he had received a dispatch from Chattanooga, stating that the remains would arrive here Monday evening at 7 o'clock Monday morning. Before the General died, he expressed a wish that his remains lie in state.

Mr. Williams moved that a committee of ten be appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Carried.

The chair appointed the following as such committee: Col. J. L. Ansley, Col. R. M. Hough, Col. Wm. F. Rapallo, Col. C. C. P. Holden, Col. W. M. Kimball, H. M. Sheppard, H. B. Calhoun, Charles Walker, Col. Mills, and Col. Ellis.

On motion of Col. Hough, the general committee was authorized to appoint sub-committees on the following:

J. Woodbridge Smith, on behalf of the Rosehill Cemetery Co., tendered a lot in that cemetery to the friends of the late General Ransom.

A. J. Galloway moved that the tender of the Rosehill Cemetery Company be referred to Committee on Arrangements—carried.

The Committee on Military was appointed as follows: Col. J. L. Ansley, Col. C. C. P. Holden, Col. J. A. Foster, R. M. Hough, John L. Hancock, Colonel Mills, Joseph Bonfoton, W. T. Pitcock, Joseph H. Tucker.

The following Committee on Marshals was also appointed: Col. J. L. Ansley, R. M. Hough, W. T. Pitcock, H. C. Rucker and W. H. Mitchell.

On motion of Col. Ransom, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Tremont House for the use of their generous consideration.

On motion of Col. Holden, Esq., the committee to be appointed by the Common Council will act in connection with the general committee of arrangements.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Pursuant to call, a special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening in the Council Room, to take action on the death of Brigadier General Ransom, and make arrangements for attending to the removal of his remains to this city.

His Honor, Mayor Sherman in the chair. The Clerk read the call, after which

Ald. Holden offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The sad intelligence of the death of Brigadier General Ransom has filled our land with mourning and cast the deepest sorrow on our city, and

Whereas, The deceased has left behind him a name which the deepest gratitude for his services, we revere his memory as that of a soldier whose brilliant military genius placed him in a position of power that the soldiers are by an over-whelming majority in favor of, therefore, and only therefore be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Chicago do tender their sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That in his death while as yet his country needed his services, our country has lost one of her most gallant soldiers, our country a patriot, and our State an honored son.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Mayor to confer with the committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, and make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the body of the deceased.

Ald. Holden moved that the Mayor be requested to name the day when he can meet the men of Lyons for a grand jubilee.

Inspector Shoshan moved that the night schools were in a very flourishing condition, the attendance at each of the five schools being from one to two hundred, with constant increase, which he did not doubt would be much larger after election. The committee had appointed two male teachers to each school, with a sufficiency of female teachers. A conversation then ensued on the tremendously crowded condition of nearly all the school buildings; and

The Board adjourned.

The Workingmen and the Politicians

—EDITOR TRIBUNE: The following paper is in circulation in the numerous workshops of our city and is being freely signed. The mechanics of Chicago in their associate capacity are opposed to having Col. Mann's name converted into a test to come to promote the ends of *partisan office-seekers of any party*. The editors of the *Workingman's Advocate* have pronounced Mr. Mann a true man. They are now running it to promote the election of Cyrus H. McCormick. Col. Mann's sympathies are the division peace ticket. Blake & Hyde may have said the working men of Chicago to McCormick and McCowan and get their pay, but they can't "deliver the property," as they will discover on election day.

Yours, &c., MECHANIC.

"Messrs. Blake & Hyde, Editors and Proprietors of the *Workingman's Advocate*:

"We, the undersigned, desire you to strike our names from your newspaper list. When we subscribed, we supposed we were lending a helping hand to a paper in the interest of the laboring classes, but the course of your papers persistently advocating the claims of only one political party, under the guise of an attachment for our interests, favoring only those who speak and vote against our Government; and at last, on the eve of one of the most important elections ever held, advocating the cause of one who has publicly acknowledged that he has sold Illinois to the Davis and Stevil, has rendered your paper obnoxious to us and our cause. It is literally pronouncing the mass of the people a mess of fools, for to suppose that by the vote, to thus proclaim us in league with the men in Confederate prisons. We can gain nothing by his election as *workingmen*, for he has no or no possible bearing on our rights as such; but as patriots and citizens we have much to lose. Had you pursued the course of honest advocates of our rights, our sympathies and our money would have been freely given to your support; but when you have sold yourself to our enemies, we beg leave to decline any further connection with you. You cannot sell us with yourselves.

A. B. Dixon, George W. Brewster, A. L. Fyfe, John Hall, W. Hillebrand, David Gilmour, Augusta E. La Bonte, do in Bridgeport School, Sarah A. Brooks from Ogden to Raven school.

The following appointments were made: Maggie Dougal, assistant, in Franklin; Nancy A. Irwin and Jennie E. Farnsworth, do in Ogden; Jennie Shelby, do in Foster; Annie Kerr, do in Bridgeport; Louise C. Sterling, do in Newberry; Jane Usborne from Dearborn to Washington; Laura E. F. Kimball, from Foster to Skinner; Ada Dorsett from Ogden to Dearborn; Josephine E. Miller, from Ogden to Foster; Susan E. Church, from Foster to Newby; Annie B. McMillan, from Ogden to Foster; Hattie Winchell, from Newberry to Washington, and Sarah A. Brooks from Ogden to Raven school.

The following relative to the teaching of Drawing in the High School was reported on by the appropriate committee, through Inspector Rogers, to the effect that in the present existing state of the school finances it was not deemed advisable to recommend the proposed change. Adopted.

The salary of Mr. Ansorge was increased to $125 per annum as instructor in vocal music in the High School.

The following were re-admitted to the High school: Miss Sherwood, Miss Hamilton and Miss Hegeler.

A communication was received from E. F. Dickinson for the trustees of and owners of the colored school house, on the corner of Taylor street and Union park, stating that they were now willing that it should longer be used for that purpose, as such use very much unfits it for Sabbath services and requesting that it be vacated as soon as possible.

The Trustees further signified their willingness to confer with a committee appointed by the Board relative to raising the building and fitting up a school house in the basement, on the corner of Union park and Peoria street.

Inspector Rogers was given to several outside schools to close one hour earlier during the winter term, and occupy only one half hour as vacation at dinner time.

The Superintendent called attention to the necessity of increasing the school fund, and the subject of empowering the city to levy a greater tax for school purposes. A committee consisting of Inspectors Clybourne, Shoshan and Rogers, with the President of the Board, was appointed to take such action as would be needed in the case.

The Superintendent reported the salary of teachers by cutting off the attendance of those between five and six years old at the schools. It would be equivalent to the addition of two more school houses.

The matter Mosely then arose and announced that the present was probably the last occasion on which he would attend the sessions of the Board, as he had determined to withdraw from the profession before its next session. He had concluded on taking this course with reluctance and many regrets, but he felt impelled to it by a sense of duty. His health was such that it was impossible for him to attend to the duties of the office. He was compelled to be absent from the city during a considerable portion of the time, and was in the habit of leaving it for a week or two at a time. Under the circumstances he felt that it was his duty to resign, which a member of that Board ought not to do. He would not reconsider it with the terms of duty to remain a member of the Board when he could not discharge the duties of the office. He could not, at the same time, neglect his private affairs in the east. He had been a long time connected with the Board—he believed more years than any person present—and he had been one of the most constant in attendance. He remembered many of them—in a small, a very little, room about a month, attending to the duties of their office, which were then very few. He remembered the time when to appoint teachers or to fix salaries. All the Board of Inspectors had to do was to fix salary the teachers; the salaries at that time were for the 1st class of any teachers $150 per annum; the third class $100 per annum. Mr. Mosely said he was the highest grade of female teachers. The Mosely salary paid in a female teacher was $700 per year. At that time the Board of Education employed the teachers, the Common Council only furnished the money. The Board was then in every material respect the same as now, and the Trustees, though there were two or three more schools, were not more numerous. Mr. Mosely paid a high compliment to the ability displayed at their examination, were not employed by the Trustees.

Some other changes have taken place. The school week then consisted of five and a half days, and there was first and last Friday in every month, except the time between Christmas and New Years day. The Common Council originally appointed the teachers, but by the ordinance of the Board, and by and by the office of Trustee was abolished, and the power of appointing teachers was vested in the Board. Hereby hangs a tale, and one of difficulties which surrounded their early labors. At one period the Board had to call in the police to assume the duties of the office, and he had often gone round to one person after another soliciting their votes for appointments, and he was not ashamed to say he had done so. He had been a member of the Board under the old system of Trustees, and he knew the difficulties which surrounded their early labors. He (Mosely) had no reason to feel ashamed of any vote he had given for appointments. He was proud to say he had subscribed according to his means. The draft committee of the town of Lyons, where most of the Irish reside, had subscribed $1,000 to relieve persons refusing resolutions.

Resolved, That the thanks of the town of Lyons is hereby tendered to Hon. John Wentworth, who has stood by us from the beginning concerning the draft, like the true man he has just proved himself first instance, by having the moral courage to tell us that we must help ourselves, and, in the last instance, by having the moral courage to say that we could not help himself.

Resolved, That the Clerk be requested to send the same the day when he can meet the men of Lyons for a grand jubilee.

Inspector Pridmille was sorry that the gentleman should have declined to be considered from his motives. He considered him to have been at the head and front of the reforms of the Board. He moved that the President of the Board be instructed to request Mr. Mosely to reconsider his determination to resign. He hoped that he would.

Carried, and Inspectors Pridmille and Carpenter were added to the committee.

Inspector Shoshan moved that the night schools were in a very flourishing condition, the attendance at each of the five schools being from one to two hundred, with constant increase, which he did not doubt would be much larger after election. The committee had appointed two male teachers to each school, with a sufficiency of female teachers. A conversation then ensued on the tremendously crowded condition of nearly all the school buildings; and

The Board adjourned.

The Workingmen and the Politicians

—EDITOR TRIBUNE: The following paper is in circulation in the numerous workshops of our city and is being freely signed. The mechanics of Chicago in their associate capacity are opposed to having Col. Mann's name converted into a test to come to promote the ends of *partisan office-seekers of any party*. The editors of the *Workingman's Advocate* have pronounced Mr. Mann a true man. They are now running it to promote the election of Cyrus H. McCormick. Col. Mann's sympathies are the division peace ticket. Blake & Hyde may have said the working men of Chicago to McCormick and McCowan and get their pay, but they can't "deliver the property," as they will discover on election day.

Yours, &c., MECHANIC.

"Messrs. Blake & Hyde, Editors and Proprietors of the *Workingman's Advocate*:

"We, the undersigned, desire you to strike our names from your newspaper list. When we subscribed, we supposed we were lending a helping hand to a paper in the interest of the laboring classes, but the course of your papers persistently advocating the claims of only one political party, under the guise of an attachment for our interests, favoring only those who speak and vote against our Government; and at last, on the eve of one of the most important elections ever held, advocating the cause of one who has publicly acknowledged that he has sold Illinois to the Davis and Stevil, has rendered your paper obnoxious to us and our cause. It is literally pronouncing the mass of the people a mess of fools, for to suppose that by the vote, to thus proclaim us in league with the men in Confederate prisons. We can gain nothing by his election as *workingmen*, for he has no or no possible bearing on our rights as such; but as patriots and citizens we have much to lose. Had you pursued the course of honest advocates of our rights, our sympathies and our money would have been freely given to your support; but when you have sold yourself to our enemies, we beg leave to decline any further connection with you. You cannot sell us with yourselves.

A. B. Dixon, George W. Brewster, A. L. Fyfe, John Hall, W. Hillebrand, David Gilmour, Augusta E. La Bonte, do in Bridgeport School, Sarah A. Brooks from Ogden to Raven school.

The following appointments were made: Maggie Dougal, assistant, in Franklin; Nancy A. Irwin and Jennie E. Farnsworth, do in Ogden; Jennie Shelby, do in Foster; Annie Kerr, do in Bridgeport; Louise C. Sterling, do in Newberry; Jane Usborne from Dearborn to Washington; Laura E. F. Kimball, from Foster to Skinner; Ada Dorsett from Ogden to Dearborn; Josephine E. Miller, from Ogden to Foster; Susan E. Church, from Foster to Newby; Annie B. McMillan, from Ogden to Foster; Hattie Winchell, from Newberry to Washington, and Sarah A. Brooks from Ogden to Raven school.

The following relative to the teaching of Drawing in the High School was reported on by the appropriate committee, through Inspector Rogers, to the effect that in the present existing state of the school finances it was not deemed advisable to recommend the proposed change. Adopted.

The salary of Mr. Ansorge was increased to $125 per annum as instructor in vocal music in the High School.

The following were re-admitted to the High school: Miss Sherwood, Miss Hamilton and Miss Hegeler.

A communication was received from E. F. Dickinson for the trustees of and owners of the colored school house, on the corner of Taylor street and Union park, stating that they were now willing that it should longer be used for that purpose, as such use very much unfits it for Sabbath services and requesting that it be vacated as soon as possible.

The Trustees further signified their willingness to confer with a committee appointed by the Board relative to raising the building and fitting up a school house in the basement, on the corner of Union park and Peoria street.

Inspector Rogers was given to several outside schools to close one hour earlier during the winter term, and occupy only one half hour as vacation at dinner time.

The Superintendent called attention to the necessity of increasing the school fund, and the subject of empowering the city to levy a greater tax for school purposes. A committee consisting of Inspectors Clybourne, Shoshan and Rogers, with the President of the Board, was appointed to take such action as would be needed in the case.

The Superintendent reported the salary of teachers by cutting off the attendance of those between five and six years old at the schools. It would be equivalent to the addition of two more school houses.

The matter Mosely then arose and announced that the present was probably the last occasion on which he would attend the sessions of the Board. He had determined